The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,501—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	5	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	„	2 8
Third do.	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 8 As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

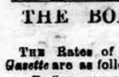
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R. N. R., on SATURDAY, the 3rd May 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Allepey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore in daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metupolium, so that they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

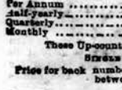
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1650 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 8th MAY, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at MOHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

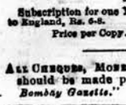
The S. S. "AKOLA," 578 Tons, 1 0 H. P., Commander J. W. Stewart, on MONDAY, the 5th May 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Dutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. INDIA, 1650 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th May 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.



S. S. CHINSURA, 2,000 Tons, will leave for Aden, Zanzibar and Mozambique on 6th May 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Chinsura's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22rd April 1879.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO LONDON, via ALGIERS AND LISBON.

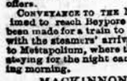
S. S. CHINSURA, 2,000 Tons, will leave Bombay 5th May 1879, and connect at Aden with S.S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 336

Both Steamers carry a Stewardess and Java a Surgeon. Java is due in London 12th June 1879. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd April 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 140	Rs. 40	Limited Weight.
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	540	340	140	
Naples	560	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	550	340	145	Without Limit.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :
ASSYRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for

JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS,

A steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday, which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

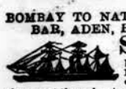
For Hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

EXTRA STEAMER to SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES and GENOA.



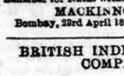
THE Company's New and splendid Steamer MANILLA, of 5,600 Tons carrying capacity, will sail WITHOUT FAIL on the 10th May 1879.

For Freight and Passage apply to
G. GRONDONA, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
3,107 Tons, 400 H.P.
CAPTAIN RAGUSA WHITE.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE AND VENICE CALLING AT BRINDISI TO LAND PASSENGERS.



THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd May positively.

Passage Money to Brindisi ..... Rs. 400
Ditto to Trieste and Venice ..... „ 400

For passage apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) INDUS	3470	600	S. D. Shallard.	5th May
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(b) SIRAT	3141	320	W. E. Breese	19th do.
KHIVA	2903	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(b) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
VICTORIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrins	6th June.
(a) GWALIOR	3725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ZAMBESI	3481	370	A. Symons	28th April 1879.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th May.
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	26th May.
MALWA	2938	450	F. S. Toulin	9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

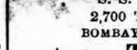
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



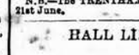
THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 17th May. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—The TRENTHAM HALL will follow, sailing on the 21st June.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S.S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 Tons, 400 H. P.
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.



THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 6th June. Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

For Passage, &c., apply to Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay 19th April 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.. } In 1870 ... £139,808 „ 1873 ... £295,149 „ 1877 ... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of piecegoods at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Gresham and Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd May at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort,

A quantity of grey, white, and colored piecegoods in lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLING, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bundar—

A lot of first-class English quality Moulmein logs.
A lot of second-class Moulmein logs.
Several small lots of Moulmein put boards and scantlings, to close consignment.
Several small lots of mill-sawn timber, to suit the convenience of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 5th May at 3 p.m., on account and at the risk of Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla a parcel of jewellery comprising—

2 sapphire rings, 4 sapphires, 2 seals, 1 locket.
1 Brilliant and emerald hoopring, 2 cats eye rings, and 18 beads which are on view.

SEED CLEANING MACHINES.

On MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
10 „ „ dhoties.
10 cases red prints.

About 50 dozens superior sherry from Smith, Imost and Co., of Gibraltar.

A large quantity of silk piece goods of various sorts.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

In Agiari Lane or 2nd Portuguese Lane near the Fort Accountant General's Office, Assembly's Institution.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises.

A l that piece of Pucundaree ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate outside the Fort at Asiatic Bunder or 2nd Portuguese Lane, assessed under No. 41, containing by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the premises of the General Assembly Institution, on the west by the house of John Pascoal De Mello, on the north by the house of Francisco O. Pinto, and on the south by the house of Mrs. Anna De Souza. The property yields a monthly rental of Rs. 56.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1879.

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF OFFICE AND SHOP FURNITURE, OIL CARPETS, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd May 1879, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, and In Re Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co., insolvents at their shop or auction-room in Meadow Street, Fort, opposite to the Oriental Bank, the following :—

Glass-door cupboards, writing tables, chairs, oil carpets, pictures, lamps, glassware, dining table, show cases, tea, coffee, and toilet sets, dish cover and spoons, forks, sets of handsome vases, and table ornaments and sundry other goods.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1879.

NOTICES.

JOHN BLEES,

TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.

LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

LOTTERY ! LOTTERY !

IN AID OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH, DABOOL, BOMBAY.

IN order that the accounts of the above Lottery may be CLOSED and the RESULT SUBMITTED to the PARTIES CONCERNED, the winners of prizes who have not as yet applied for them are requested to do so within 3 months from this date, after which date the accounts will be closed and the unpaid or unclaimed prizes forfeited for the benefit of the Church.

The Agents also who have not as yet settled their accounts are requested to do so as early as possible that the undersigned may not be COMPELLED TO PUBLISH THEIR NAMES together with the amount due.

All communications to be addressed to the Treasurer.

A. A. LOBO, Rev.
J. P. D. DaSOUZA,
S. P. DaSOUZA. } Trustees.

S. V. QUADROS, Treasurer, 35, Cavel.

Bombay, 28th March 1879.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY

ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE FOR THE ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

EXTRACT :—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for "Ulls and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

LAST NIGHTS ! LAST NIGHTS ! !

DURING our short stay of a few nights longer, to encourage the Patronage of the Public, ALL ADULTS that visit the Circus on THURSDAY May 1st, FRIDAY May 2nd, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING May 3rd, will have the privilege of bringing ONE CHILD UNDER 12 FREE OF CHARGE.

Now you have a good chance to bring your Families at a reasonable price "THESE HARD TIMES."

The Programmes for these Nights will surpass everything which has hitherto been placed before a Bombay Public.

To avoid a crush at the Doors—
SECURE YOUR SEAST ! SECURE YOUR SEATS ! !

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

TUSCANY,
CAPT. GOUGH.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 8th June. She has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESSALY,
CAPTAIN FRANK HARBORD.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
TO SAIL 7TH JUNE.

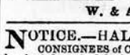
THIS Steamer's accommodation is all amidships and on Deck.

Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c.,
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

ANGLIA,
2,250 Tons Register, 400 H. P. Nominal.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THIE Steamer will sail on the 24th instant.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. RYDAL HALL are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at half-past 3 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Chamber to the Famine Commission.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1st May 1879.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 18th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, and the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 118th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,600.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st May 1879.

IMPORTANT,
IN VIEW OF THE COMING MONSOON.
RAIN GAUGES.
Suitable for heavy falls ; with accurately graduated Measures.

Each ..... Rs. 12.

DISCOUNT FOR LARGE ORDERS.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TO ALL WHO USE
TOOLSEE WATER
As at present supplied.
A GOOD FILTER
Is of the utmost importance.

LIPSCOMBE'S FILTERS.

No. 1	About	2 Gallon	Rs. 8
„ 2	„	1½ „	„ 12
„ 4	„	4 „	„ 20

CHEAVIN'S FILTERS.
(Strongly recommended.)

One Gallon	Rs.	12
Two	„	17
Three	„	21
Four	„	30

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

REVEREND WILLIAM LESLIE EAMES, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of the REVEREND WILLIAM LESLIE EAMES, late Senior Chaplain, Ghorpoorie, Poonah, Bombay Presidency, formerly of No. 7, Waterloo Road, in the County of Dublin, Clerk Chaplain in Her Majesty's Indian Forces, deceased, who died at Davesi Terrace, Monkstown, in the county of Dublin, on the 18th September 1877, intestate, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits were GRANTED on the 30th day of April 1879 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES and CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, both of Bombay, Esquires, are required, on or before FRIDAY, the 6th June 1879, to send to the said Administrators at the Office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., in Bombay Green, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to HENRIETTA EAMES, widow and Administratrix in England of the personal estate and effects of the deceased, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate or having PROPERTY of him in their hands, are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS or hand over such property to the said Administrators.

Dated this 2nd day of May 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

AN Unspeakable Luxury, Restorative, Preservative, Beautifying. A large Factor in Physical Comfort in India.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
Discount 10 per centon a dozen of either size.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.
LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BASS'S FIRST QUALITY
INDIA PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY M. B FOSTER & SONS,
CHIEF AGENTS TO MESSRS. BASS & Co.

MESSRS. FOSTER'S account is the largest on Bass & Co.'s books, and since the establishment of their Business in 1829, their shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, and afford employment for upwards of three hundred hands.

As a special mark of Messrs. Bass & Co.'s confidence, it may be noted that Messrs. FOSTER are the only bottlers of the Beer who are authorised to place their own labels on the bottles, a fact which in itself is significant, and will be appreciated by all who value the certainty of obtaining a *genuine, pure,* and *unadulterated* article.

The new season's bottling is now forward in magnificent condition, and fully sustains the prestige that half a century's experience has gained for this favourite Beer.

Pints in cases of 6 doz	per doz. Rs.	4 0
Impl. Pints do. 6 doz	do.	5 4
Quarts do. 3 doz	do.	6 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOOKS ! BOOKS ! ! BOOKS ! ! !
THE BEST WORKS IN ALL BRANCHES KEPT IN STOCK.

THE Newest Books imported by every Mail. Orders sent Home weekly for Books not in stock.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

*** SUBSCRIPTION LIST UPON APPLICATION.

STATIONERY

FOR PRIVATE, COMMERCIAL, AND OFFICIAL USE.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING

INSTRUMENTS.

SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING

INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS

of all descriptions received frequently to ensure freshness.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
SCRAP ALBUMS.
STEWARD'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
TABLE FRAMES
FOR PHOTOGRAPHS IN GILT METAL, VELVET, AND OLIVEWOOD.
TERRESTRIAL AND CELESTIAL
GLOBES.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES,
CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES.
PLAYING CARDS,
Enamelled or plain (club) backs.
CHUBB'S PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, PAPER BOXES, CASH BOXES.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS.
BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PORTEMONNAIES, TOURIST CASES, HAND BAGS, BLOTTERS,
And a variety of other Goods. The stock is being increased by every Mail.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE AND COMPANY

HAVE opened out a large Selection of the above in all the leading shapes of the day.

DRESS AND FELT HATS.

Black Silk, best quality		13 8
Tall Drab Shell		10 8
The Rochdale, Black Stiff Felt, new low Round Crown		7 8
Do. Do. extra quality		8 8
The Salisbury, Black Stiff Felt, Square Crown, best quality		8 8
Soft Black Felt, Round		7 8
Brown Felt, fashionable Round Crown		7 8
Soft Crown, Black and Drab		7 8
Assorted Tweed Travelling Hats	3-8 to	5 0
Sealskin Caps		5 0
Tweed Capes		3 8
Tweed Turbans		3 8
Black and Drab, Soft Throughout, Travelling Hats	6-8 to	8 0
Boys' Soft Felt Hats		3 8

REGULATION HELMETS, &c.

Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe		20 0
The New Spike for Infantry		6 0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry		10 0
Gilt Chin Chains		6 0
Ellwood's Helmets, White		13 8
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets		13 8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat covered Flax		13 8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke		18 8
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets		10 8
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Ladies or Gentlemen		10 0
Light Helmets with extra Band		10 0
Drab Felt Milton Hats	6-8 to	8 0
A Large assortment of Solar Hats from		3 8

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PUGREES, FROM Rs. 1 EACH.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ONLY.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to their new supplies of

SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES.

Solid Leather Dressing Cases, containing Nail Scissors, Nail Cleaner, Nail File, Penknife, Nail Brush, Tooth Brush in Metal Box, Hair Brush, and Comb and Soap Box ..... Rs. 12 0

Solid Leather Dressing Cases, containing Nail Scissors, Nail File, Tweezers, Boot Hook, Penknife, two Razors, Looking Glass, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Tooth and Hair Brushes in Metal Box, and Soap Box ..... Rs. 36 0

THE ASHANTEE POCKET HAMMOCK.

Forms a Luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat ;

It supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is surprisingly enjoyable and refreshing.

Each Hammock includes :

	Cash Price	Cash Price
Oil Cloth Case, 2 Ropes, 2 Screw Hooks, and full Directions, &c.	No. 1. Rs. 16. Cash Price No. 5, Rs. 12.	No. 3, Rs. 13. Cash Price No. 6, Rs. 16.

CHAMPAGNE KNIVES. Each, Rs. 2-8.

BARREL CORKSCREWS. Each, Re. 1-8

Folding Knife and Fork ..... Rs. 2 0

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.

Set in box consisting of Backgammon Chess and Draughts, and Race Game ..... Rs. 5 0

Do. containing 10 Games, in polished pinewood box ..... Rs. 12 0

Do. containing 11 Games in polished Mahogany case with brass name plate ..... Rs. 25 0

Larger sets in stock at Rs. 35 and ..... „ 55 0

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.

Each Sight-Glass consists of Three Lenses, and each Object-Glass of Three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The setting is of metal, covered with russia leather, and each Binocular is fitted in a strong leather case, with shoulder-strap and buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space ..... Cash price 45 0

Ditto ditto ditto small size, Cash price 35 0

In addition to the abovementioned Glasses, a large variety of others are in stock, priced from Rs. 16 to Rs. 135.

BINOCULARS.

THE "UNIVERSAL" Binocular, with three Transposing Lenses, suitable for The Theatre, The Field, The Marine, Moveable Sun Shades. Complete in Case, with Strap Sling ..... Rs. 50 0

Pronounced by all who have seen it to be the most perfect Binocular ever manufactured.

LADIES' TRAVELLING BAGS.

Roan leather, cap frame, gilt barrel lock, leather lined, studs on bottom. 10 inch Bag contains :—Mirror, Hair Brush and Comb, Tooth and Nail Brushes in bone roller, Soap Box, Stiletto, Button Hook, Penknife, and pair of Scissors ..... Rs. 20 0

11-inch Bag contains : Mirror, Hair Brush and Comb, Tooth and Nail Brushes in bone roller, Soap Box, Stiletto, Button Hook, Penknife, Pair of Scissors, and Scent Bottle ..... Rs. 25 0

BIJOU LADIES' DRESSING CASE, in Russia Leather, consisting of Looking Glass, Brush and Comb ..... Rs. 8 8

DRESSING BAGS of Superior quality from ..... Rs. 40 0

PLAYING CARDS, &c.

Assortment of the best patterns of the present Season from De la Rue & Co., from Rs. 1 per pack.

Portable Chess, Draughts, Go-Bang, Dominoes, &c., &c. always in stock.

Palace Moguls, per pack	Rs.	3 0
Oriental Moguls	„	2 8
Figured Moguls	„	1 8

PORTABLE DECK CHAIRS.

No. 1 Gentleman's pattern, with arms, strong carpet seat, well bolted throughout, folding on an improved principle, by Birchwood, well finished		10 0
No. 2 Lady's pattern, without arms, to admit of dress falling gracefully, in Birchwood, well finished		9 0
Cheap Folding Croquet Chair		6 0

INKSTANDS.

Square Travelling Inks, each	Rs.	1-8, 3-4, 6 and 6 8
Travelling Inks Round, each	Rs.	2-4, 3-2, 4-8 and 6 8
Do. Double, each	Rs.	2-8 and 10 0
Do. Other Patterns	Rs.	1-8, 2-8, and 3 0

LEATHER-COVERED BRANDY FLASKS.

With Screw Top and Metal Drinking Cup.

½ Pint, size, Cash	Rs.	1 8
1 „ „ „	„	2 0
1½ „ „ „	„	2 8
1¾ „ „ „	„	3 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 1st MAY 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday declined from 98⅞ to 98⅜ and French Rentes from 115½ to 115, but Enfaced Rupee Paper remains at 74 for Fours and 79 for Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce Markets there is a further fall of 6d. per cwt. in Mid.-Plantation Ceylon Coffee; Cocoanut-oil is unchanged, but in Seeds there is a decline of 6d. per quarter in Rapeseed, both ex-Warehouse and to arrive, and Wheat is 6d. per quarter lower to arrive, both by Cape and Canal.

At the London Skin Sales, Goat Skins are reported in good demand at an advance of 1d. per lb., and Sheep Skins are also said to be fetching full prices. Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals show a decline of 10s. per ton in Tile Copper and £2 in Copper Braziers, and ¼d. per lb. in Yellow Metal. Silesian Spelter is unaltered.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is reported firm in tone, but the higher prices asked seriously check business. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday opened strong, and according to Reuter closed so, but private messages say only steady. The sales yesterday were estimated at 18,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats, and 5,000 bales were added to the previous day's estimate for business done after official hours. Spot prices are advanced by Reuter 3-16d. in Americans and ¼d. in Surats, and Surats, to arrive, are quoted ¼d. higher, but according to private telegrams the rise both on the spot and to arrive should have been 1-16d. on Tuesday and 1-16d. yesterday. Either way, however, there can be no doubt as to the strength shown by the Market, and looking to the statistical position of the staple it seems doubtful whether we have yet seen the end of the rise, especially if Manchester lends any support. From New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands are advised as having risen from 11⅛ to 11⅛ cents., while July shipment, if Reuter's figures are correct, has declined from 12·06 to 12 cent., per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	This week	Last week	1878	1877
Wednesday's Receipts	3,000	5,000	4,100	3,300
Five days "	13,000	25,000	21,300	11,700
Total since 1st Sept.	4,592,000	...	4,071,300	3,815,700

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday, of the 25 lakhs offered Rs. 2,140,000 were allotted to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 7·20d.; tenders on both places at 1s. 7 3-16d. per Rupee receiving 14 per cent. As compared with last week's biddings this result is slightly more favourable, and Bar Silver remains 50d. per oz. The usual amount of 25 lakhs will be offered next week.

By telegraph from Calcutta we learn that the directors of the Bank of Bengal have to-day reduced their rates of discount 1 per cent. all round, making their minimum charge 7 per cent. or one per cent. under the Bank of Bombay.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a slightly firmer feeling owing to the improved rate obtained for Council drafts, and the Banks advanced their buying rates 1-32d. per Rupee. Owing, however, to the reduction in the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount, Calcutta advices came slightly easier, and we have accordingly had more disposition to buy this afternoon, the morning's advance being lost. At the close the tendency is towards easier rates, the following being current quotations:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 5-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7 9 16to ¼d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 7 17-32d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 7 9-16d.	"
Shipping, 3 "	2/6d.	"

In Gold, business has been done to-day at Rs. 19-10, which is the closing rate.

On Calcutta quotations remain unchanged at ¼ per cent. premium for demand, 1⅛ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened very weak, and for a time Fours were quoted at Rs. 91¼, but after the reduction in the Bank of Bengal's rates became known some enquiry was manifested, and the closing price is Rs. 92. For Fours-and-a-half we quote Rs. 97⅛ to ¼.

The SHARE MARKET remains very quite with practically nothing doing. Bank of Bombay shares are ¼ per cent. lower at Rs. 657½. Land and Press Shares are all unaltered. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are dull, although values do not decline to the extent which might be expected from the unfavourable prospects which the Mills now have to face. Goods and Yarns show no symptoms of rising in value, whilst Cotton is rapidly advancing to a point which must leave a heavy loss to manufacturers. The only movements in shares are a decline of Rs. 5 in Dhurramsey and Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit, while Hindustan are Rs. 5 higher.

COTTON opened this morning with quite an excited feeling at an advance of about Rs. 5 per candy on yesterday's prices, and a fair extent of business was done on that basis on the Green. During the day a slightly quieter tone supervened, only to be succeeded, however, by a very strong feeling at the close owing to encouraging advices from Liverpool. The receipts yesterday were large, 10,834 bales, making 43,650 bales for the week. Closing prices as near as we can quote them are:—

Good Ginned Broach,	May	Rs. 248	per candy.
Do, Omra,	"	" 226	"
F. G. F. do	"	" 222	"
G. F. do	"	" 230	"
Good Dholleras	"	" 230	"
F. G. F. do	"	" 224	"
Good Dharwar	"	" 223	"

SEEDS.—Linseed continues very firm, and the ready quotation has advanced to Rs. 7-1 per cwt. Rapeseed is also in rather better demand again at Rs. 7-4 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are somewhat steadier, and for Liverpool by Steam a large business has been done at 23s. 9d. per ton. At this rate, however, four steamers have been fixed—viz., the Royal Hall to be followed by the Thessaly, Anglia, and Wistow Hall during the next five weeks, so that there will be apparently no lack of tonnage. By Sail for Liverpool a fair business has also been done at 18s. 9d. both ready and forward. For the Mediterranean and Adriatic ports rates are still quite nominal.

PIECE GOODS are somewhat steadier owing to the stronger accounts from Home, but the demand is not more active, and clearances still continue at the rate of only about 300 packages per day, consisting mostly of 39 inch Grey Shirtings.

COALS continue very firm, but we have not heard of any further business to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	657½
Bank of Madras	20,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India,	57,320	£25 £12-10		6 do	164

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	5,000	all	15 p.s*	795
French Land and Flour Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	105
Massgon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	300
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p. s.	205

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 26th April 1879.

	Open, 444 Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching		49,916 0 0
Merchandize		1,55,717 0 0
Telegraph		827 0 0
Other Receipts		1,000 0 0
Total Rs.		1,97,460 0 0

Corresponding week in April 1878.

	Open 444 Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching		55,084 0 0
Merchandize		1,07,329 0 0
Telegraph		572 0 0
Other Receipts		1,165 0 0
Total Rs.		1,64,150 0 0
Increase Rs.		33,310 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s CHUPRA, 1522 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE BRITISH S.S. CELLA, 1,666 tons, Captain W. Holmes, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE HALL LINE S.S. RYDAL HALL, 1,737 tons, Captain O. Lloyd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 3rd April.

THE BRITISH S.S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Kutch, 28th April, with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers.

THE BRITISH S.S. WILLIAM BURNITT, 1,222 tons, Captain G. W. Freeman, arrived in harbour on the 30th ult., from Rangoon, 20th April, with a cargo of rice and cotton, and ten deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAMSHIP ORIENTAL, 938 tons' Captain R. D. Dougherty, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Karrachee, Mr. Grattan Geary and Mr. A. Paulin. For different ports, one hundred and seven deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Pearl (s)	Klee	Kutch, April 28.
May. 1	Wm Burnitt (s)	Freeman	Rangoon, " 20.
	Rydal Hall (s)	Lloyd	Liverpool, Apr 3.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Kilkerran	Lowe	Rotterdam.
	Assiria (s)	Rocco	Genoa &c.
	Greenock	Slater	Elephant Point.
	Oriental (s)	Dougherty	P. Gulf via Karrachee.
	Celia (s)	Holmes	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Chupra, Wood, for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Thibet, for Southampton, &c.
Steamer Pearl, for Kutch and Coast.
Steamer Rydal Hall, for Liverpool.
Steamer Lady Lycett, for Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April. 28 Malda (s) ..... Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April. 11 Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
12 Punjab, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
13 Annie Reed, A Bark, Crowell, from Zanzibar.
13 Panjaub, ss, Meiville, from Zanzibar.
13 Rapido, 1 G Boat, ——, from Port Said.
15 Airy, ss, Balls, from Cardiff.
16 Navarino, ss, Withers, from Calcutta.
16 Zambesi, ss, Symons, from London.
16 Arcot, ss, Burke, from London.
17 Spartan, ss, Cooper, from Rangoon.
17 Pollux, ss, Ragusin, from Trieste.
18 Drenthe, ss, DeYong, from Rotterdam.
18 Thingvalla, ss, Molsen, from Saigon.
19 Patna, ss, Avern, from Karachee.
19 Ava, ss, Dickinson, from London.
19 Euphrates, H M T ship, Brownrigg, from Bombay.
20 Eclipse, ss, Holman, from Bombay.
20 Tigre, ss, Brunet, from Marseilles.
20 Lumley Castle, ss, Sander, from Bombay.
20 Benledi, ss, Rose, from London.
21 Australia, ss, Cates, from Calcutta.
21 Bengal, ss, Gray, from Rangoon.
21 Travancore, ss, Farratt, from Bombay.
21 European, F T ship, De La Planches, from Toulon.
22 Tilson, ss, Crisp, from Akyab.
22 Alnwick Castle, ss, Watson, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

April. 15 Punjab, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
16 Zambesi, ss, Symons, to Bombay.
16 Navarino, ss, Withers, to London.
17 Spartan, ss, Cooper, to Amsterdam.
17 Pollux, ss, Ragusin, to Calcutta.
18 Drenthe, ss, De Youg, to Batavia.
18 Thingvalla, s, Molsen, to Bremen.
19 Punjaub, ss, Melville, to Zanzibar.
19 Rapido, 1 G Boat, ——, to Zaffa.
19 Arcot, ss, Burke, to Karrachee.
19 Ava, ss, Dickinson, to Calcutta.
19 Euphrates, H M T ship, Brownrigg, to England.
20 Patna, ss, Avern, to London.
21 Eclipse, ss, Holman, to Marseilles.
21 Tigre, ss, Brunet, to Shanghai.
21 Lumley Castle, ss, Sander, to Trieste.
21 Benledi, ss Rose, to Bombay.
21 Australia, ss, Cates, to London.
21 Bengal, ss, Gray, to Malta O.
21 Travancore, ss, Barratt, to Venice.
22 Gladstone, ss, M. ler, to Mauritius.
22 Tilson, ss, Crisp, to Malta F O.
22 Alnwick Castle, ss, Watson, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Annie Reed, a bark, Crowell, from Zanzibar.
Rapido, 1 G boat ——, from Port Said.
European, F T ship, De La Planches, from Toulon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—25 cases ginger wine, 15 cases rum, and 25 cases whisky, S Rustomjee Sukha.
Siddeshwar s—4 cases umbrellas, Ardeshir Framjee Moos.
Manilla s—65 cases candles, Bhaichund Roopchund; 100 barrels coal pitch, Adamjee Bhaijee; 27 bales printing paper, Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa s—15 casks paint, Ardashir Framjee Moos.
Zambesi s—35 cases champagne, Stirling, Bald and Co.
Nepaul s—125 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Clan Gordon—5 casks nails, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Wilton s—5 casks zinc sheets, Heerjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Alnwick Castle s—10 cases genevra, Eduljee Bemjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Evesham Abbey—52 bales hemp, 163 bars myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum; 25 bales cotton, W and A Gaudham and Co.
Dunfriesshire—450 cwts linseed, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 300 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Shakespeare—500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 250 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum; 300 cwts bones, Natha Ena.
Eros—110 bales wool, Gangjee Cutchra; 22 bales wool, Ralli Brothers; 275 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 150 bales cotton, Lang, Muir and Co; 39 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 24 bales cotton and 35 bales wool, Bhimsey Nathoo.
Celia s—100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Lady Lycett s—300 bales cotton, Lang, Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON

Contest—439¼ cwts myrabollams, Heerjeebhoy Jumal; 600 cwts rapeseed, W and A Gresham and Co; 50 cwts myrabollams, Liladhur Purshotum; 60 bales gunny rags, Nu hoo Soondurjee 70 bales hides, A Mahomedbhoy; 12½ cwts bones, K Allyrza.
Indus s—300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 300 cwts linseed, 150 cwts rapeseed, and 19½ cwts gingellyseed, Nuppoo Nenney; 8 bales carpets, and 16½ cwts safflowers, Khuljanbhoy Dams; 8 bales hides, Goosam Hoosein Farpia; 3 bales hides Hassum Osmer; 44 bales hides and skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 51¼ cwts coffee, Vishram Ebram and Co; 185 bales hides and skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 3,566 cakes lac, 46 bales silk waste, 60 cases rhubarb, 44 bales tobacco 103 bales feathers 31 cases tea, 64 cases gum dammer, 915 baskets gutta percha, 1438 bags sago, 98 boxes nutmegs, 96 bales hides, 4 bales wool, 51 bags cloves, 201 boxes mace, 68 cases gutta juice, 20 cases gamboge, 359 bags white pepper, 37 cases fishmaws, 540 bags tapioca, P and O S C 41 cwt. hecrabole and 24 cwts silkworm, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 2 bales leather, Edward Bates and Co; 34 cwts fishmaws and 14 cwt. horns, Mahomed Allana.

FOR VENICE.

Trinacria s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cumberland—200 bales cotton, D Macfadyen and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Indus s—114 cases nutmegs, P and O S N Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Indus s—50 cases nutmegs, P and O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Indus s—36 cases rhubarb, 1 bale skins and 100 boxes nutmegs, P and O S N Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Woodville 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1½ cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,999½ cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.
Wilton s—225 cwts groundnuts, 150 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,500 cwts groundnuts and 3,000 cwts teaseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 1 bale wool, F Sanguest and Co.
Thibet s—80 bags pepper and 308 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Thibet s—15 casks cocoanut oil, P and O S N Co.
Sidonian s—1,004 cwts castorseed, and 1,300 cwts gingellyseed, Khoja and Co; 900 cwts teaseed, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 25 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 844 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trinacria s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Thibet s—17 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 30th April 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·769
Temperature of the Air	83·8
Wet Bulb hermometer	78·9
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	87
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General Direction of Wind	NNW, N, NNE, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	195.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 2.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

For investigation under Sec. 468 of Act. X of 1877.

In person—Ruckmi vs Suckoobai.

LONG CAUSE.

640-78—J C Cama—Syed Ahmed Mustafa, &c., vs Shaik Ally bin Hosein—Khanderao M—Part heard.
387-78—In person (a pauper) Laxmibai *alias* Sonabai vs Sadanund Luxmanjee and others—Venayekrao H and in person—Clark and W.
259-79—Clark and W—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik.
265-79—Ishankunker N—Abdoolally Budroodin and another vs Fazulally Ebrahimjee and another—In person (short cause.)
400-78—Nanabhoy and T—Radhakesson Khoobchaldass and others vs The G I P R Company—Hearn, C and L.
250-78—Hearn C and L—Sunseerwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dawood Bowla—Crawford and B.
156-79—H Bicknell—Mithabai vs Kessowjee Jadowjee—Craigie L and O.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

577-78—Nanu and H—Jamsetjee Limjeebhoy Daroowala vs Camajee Jeejsjee—J C Cama.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

98-76—Muljee and B—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs G W Terry—R V Hearn.
592-74—Smith and F (for pauper)—Abba Succoor Bef Mahomed vs. Cooverjee Pragjee and others—Lynch and T.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

673-77—Janardhun and G—Anundrao Narayen Wassoodeo vs Shantaram Narayen and others—Crawford and B.
206-76—Tyabjee and S—Aga Mahomed Abdool Russool vs Aga Mahomed Jaffer Sheerazee—Smith and F.
207-76—Tyabjee and S—Aga Mahomed Abdool Russool vs Aga Mahomed Jaffer Sheerazee and others—Smith and F.
433-75—Tyabjee and S—Aga Mahomed Abdool Russool vs Aga Mahomed Jaffer Sheerazee and others—Smith and F—M and G, and R H and C.
434-75—Tyabjee and S—Aga Mahomed Abdool Russool vs Aga Mahomed Jaffer Sheerazee and others—Smith and F, P and W, and R H and C.
436-75—Rimington H and C—Mahomed Jaffer Sheerazee vs Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and others—Smith and F.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

153-78—Rimington H and C—Dossa Kirpali vs Mahomed Ghouse and another—Jefferson and F—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 26.

Gudon, Lt Col, Bl Staff Corps, from Umballa.

APRIL 29.

Hodgson, Lt Col, 2nd Ms L C, from Kamptee.

APRIL 30.

Monteith, Surgeon, Bl Army, from England.

MAY 1.

Morgan, Col, 5th Ms N I, from England.
Reid, Major, R E, from England.
Pemberton, Major, By Staff Corps, from Khundwa.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 1.

Wray, Lt, By Political Department, to England.
Gurdon, Lt Col, Bl Staff Corps, to England.
Parker, Surgeon, By Medical Department, to Nassick.
Thunder, Lt, 7th Fusiliers, to shoot.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 1.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22rd April 1879.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Deputy Surgeon General F G Joynt, Sind Division.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major H M Burgess, R A, Commissary of Ordnance, Kurrachee.

Lieut E Buckland, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for six months.

Lieut A Smith, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the 26th April.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut J W Wray, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Political Agent, Cutch.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate:—Deputy Surgeon-General E J Frankiyn, M D, British Medical Establishment.

The following appointment is made in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Mr Theodore Cook to be Captain.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Col P J F Hemslowe, Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major C Grant, Cadre 2nd Cavalry, Officiating Political Agent, Western Rajpootana.

The following promotion is made in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Sergeant James Brebner to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell, promoted.

The services of Lieut S Moores, Staff Officer, Colaba Depot, will, with the sanction of R E the Commander-in-Chief, be placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Department as a temporary measure from the 16th April.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W Clark, M A, having completed ten year' service on the 29th January 1879, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain from the 30th idem.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 9th June next.

Mr J W Walker, second Grade Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, having returned to Bombay on the 15th instant, the unexpired portion, viz., from the 16th to the 29th idem, of the furlough granted to him is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave for fifteen days.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Major G R Goodfellow and Captain C W H Sealy, Magistrates of the First Class at Aden, each with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 222 of Act X of 1872.

Under the provisions of Section 14 of Act II of 1864, the Honourable the Governor in Council is also pleased to invest Major Goodfellow and Captain Sealy, respectively, First Assistant and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, each with the powers of a Judge of Small Causes as defined in Act XI of 1865.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature has granted leave of absence for eight months, on medical certificate, to Mr William Adams, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Clerk to the Honourable the Chief Justice, and Second Commissioner for taking affidavits, from the 10th May next, or from such other date in that month as he may avail himself of it.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honourable the Chief Justice during the absence of Mr Adams, on until further orders:—

Mr F H Brito (substantive pro tem Commissioner for taking affidavits) to act for Mr Adams as Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Clerk to the Honourable the Chief Justice, and Second Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr Limjee N Banajee to act for Mr Brito as Third Commissioner for taking affidavits, in addition to his own duties.

Lieut-Col F F Rose has been appointed Sindhi Translator to Government in Sind.

Mr T H Ommanney acted as Junior Collector and Magistrate of the District of Kandesh and Political Agent and District Registrar, Khandesh, from 2nd to 28th March, both days inclusive.

Mr H D E Forbes, Assistant Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr W S Hexton, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been granted an extension for fifteen days to the subsidiary leave granted to him in Government Notification, dated 11th instant.

Sir Frank Souter, C S I, to be a member of the Central Committee for Vernacular Examination, vice Mr Loudon, resigned.

Mr C B Pritchard, Acting Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from 10th May next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

Mr E H Aitken, Supervisor in charge of Distilleries in Uran, pas ed, on the 22nd instant, an examination according to Rule VII. of the Rules for the Examination of Officers of the Salt Department.

Mr E Gray, C S, passed an examination in Hindustani on the 28th instant.

Mr E Gray, C S, to be Assistant Collector, Poona.

Mr G H Hampton, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Survey, is promoted to the Fourth Grade of Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr S Gumbert-Cooper, Probationary Assistant Settlement Officer in Sind, is promoted to the Third Grade of Assistant Settlement Officers, with effect from the 31st ultimo.

Mr W G Pedder, Collector and Magistrate of the District of Satara, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 27th April to 5th May.

With reference to Government Notification dated 16th instant, Assistant Surgeon K R Vikaji, L M, is permitted to resign the Bombay Medical Establishment from 16th instant.

Lieut W J Lister, R E, is appointed to act, as a temporary measure, as Executive Engineer, Kanara.

Mr J Yate has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Jacobabad, in addition to his other duties, during the temporary absence of Lieut R T Orsen, R E, on Field Duty.

On 1st May Mr F Hankock, B E, having resigned from privilege leave, received charge of the office of the Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway, and Consulting Engineer for Railways from Major G W Odiham, R E, on the forenoon of the 16th April.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st May 1879.

1. The Commandant has much pleasure in notifying to the Officers, N C O's, and members of the Regiment, the pleasure it afforded His Excellency the Governor in witnessing the Volunteer Fete at the Victoria Gardens on the evening of the 19th April. The excellent management of the Committee and the skill shown for the amusement of the public, by many members of the Corps, His Excellency is good enough to observe reflects great credit to the Regiment. His Excellency further expresses his best wishes for the success of any future similar entertainment.

2. Sir Sergt H G Powell, being about to leave Bombay and having requested to be allowed to resign his appointment in the B V R C and membership thereof, is struck off the strength of the Regiment from date. The Commandant cannot permit Sir Mr Serjt Rowell to leave the Corps without placing on record his sense of the highly efficient and correct manner in which he has invariably performed his duties, and for the very great interest he has taken in the Corps from its first formation. He may be sure his absence will be viewed with the greatest regret by all ranks, and by none more so than by the Commandant and officers of the Corps. He carries with him the best wishes of all, for his long life and prosperity.

3. Sergt H G Powell, having received leave of absence from the 1st to 15th June, both days inclusive, and is permitted to take his rifle with him.

4. The following promotions takes place in H Co on Government sanctioning the formation of that Company of the B V R C Poona detachment.

" Mr Theodore Cooke, Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Poona, to be Captain."

5. The following promotions are sanctioned in G Co,

No 537 Lce Serjt R Wheeler, to be Sergeant.
No 562 Corpl G Browne, to be Lce Serjeant.
No 587 Lce Corpl J O Ring, to be Corporal.
No 585 Lce Corpl Sir Sergt H Corp, to be Corporal.
No 594 Vol F McDonnell, to be Lce Corpl.
No 590 Vol W Tapin, to be Lce Corpl.
" J Gardiner, to be Bugler.

By Order
F. STOKES, Captain and
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DAVIES—April 30th, at Broach, John Lewis Davies, eldest son of Colonel L. M. Davies, Commandant 1st Grenadiers, aged 25.
MACDONALD—April 29th, at sihor, Kathiawar, of cholera, Frances Elizabeth, the beloved wife of James O. Macdonald C E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PALMAN—April 29th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Andrew J. Palman, of a daughter.
WILKS—April 24th, at Saugor, Central Provinces, the wife of Lieutenant J. M. Wilks, Deputy Assistant Commissary, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LUSCOMBE—O'CONNOR—April 23rd, at the Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Thomas Popham Luscombe, Merchant, of Allahabad, to Jessie Skingle, daughter of Mrs. O'Connor, of Saharanpur.

DEATHS.

ANTHONY—April 24th, at Saharunpore, Eileen, the dearly beloved child of Mark Anthony, M. D., Surgeon, A. M. D., aged 4 months and 16 days.
AMESBURY—April 23rd, at Mussoorie, Christopher Dering, youngest son of Surgeon Major and Mrs. S. C. Amesbury.
BUSHER—April 25th, at Landour, Richard Busher, Lieutenant, Retired List, in the Commissariat Department, aged 51.
CAMPBELL—April 4th, at Lucknow, Edith Isabel, the dearly beloved wife of George Henry Campbell, Apothecary, aged 29 years, 11 months, and 5 days.
CALVERT—March 8th, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of John Calvert, M.R.C.S. F.G.S &c., of Kulu Himalayas, India.
DACOSTA—At Agra, Edward, the dearly beloved son, of consumption, Frederic DaCosta, Esq., youngest son of the late E. DaCosta, Esq., Judge Small Cause Court, Calcutta, aged 23.
FORDHAM—April 20th, at Mhow, Central India, Evelene Marshall, the dear child of Mr. and Mrs. Fordham, aged 6 months.
LIOT.—April 1st, at Kurseong, W A Liot, formerly of the Royal Artillery, and late of the Punjab, aged 39 years.
MORTON—April 21st, at Buxar, Mrs. Martha Elizabeth Morton, widow pensioner of the late Sergeant Henry Morton, aged 72 years, 9 months, and 21 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1879.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer truly said,—when replying to the deputation from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce which waited upon him the other day for the purpose of submitting the views of that body upon the causes of the existing depressed state of commerce and trade in England,—that the depreciation in the value of silver to which the Chamber drew attention was a matter of pressing importance, not only to India, but to England and the world at large. We are glad to observe that this subject is now attracting more of the public attention both in India and in England than heretofore. Especially, we think, should its bearings upon the future weifare of this country be carefully considered by all concerned, and, accordingly, we welcome the tendency that the Anglo-Indian Press has manifested during the past two weeks to more freely discuss the issues raised by believers in the principles of bi-metallism. For, so long as such discussion is maintained there are hopes of the truth being arrived at, and of the public being brought round to a correct view of the subject. That view, in our opinion is, that nothing short of a return to the principles of bi-metallism by the leading nations of the world can save India from practical bankruptcy; that, therefore, the movement in its favour which has now begun in England should receive all possible support from the Indian public, Government, and Press. A good many,—including our local contemporary, although it is rather difficult to make out what his opinions on the matter really are,—admit that, so far as India is concerned, a return to the use of silver as a medium of exchange by England, France, and America, would be advantageous, but they doubt whether the arguments in favour of that measure, so far as they concern these countries themselves, are strong enough to ensure their being generally accepted. For instance, it is supposed, that the nations which now possess a gold currency would, by admitting silver, lose their accumulations of the former metal. But, when that objection is advanced, it is forgotten that neither gold or silver possess any value in themselves, except as regards their use as money, and therefore so long as silver is accepted everywhere as such,—so long as it is available as a medium of exchange with the principle nations of the world,—it would matter little, whether the stock of bullion which any one nation might hold was more largely composed of silver than of gold, because the former metal would then always be received in return for commodities at its proper and legal ratio of 15½ to 1. Bimetallism, it must be remembered, does not mean a *double* money standard, but rather a single standard composed of two metals. The former idea is quite erroneous. If silver could always be exchanged in every country at the rate of 15½ to 1, it would never be sold as bullion on any other basis. We have had proof of that in the fact that France alone, by allowing silver to pass through her mints at the ratio mentioned, maintained that relative value between the two metals in the markets of the world for more than seventy years, and although that period saw the most violent fluctuations in actual supply, at one time of silver at another of gold, the range of the London market was never greater than from 15¼ oz. to 15⅝ oz. of the former to 1 oz. of the latter. But in 1876 the action of France and Germany by stopping the free coinage of silver reduced that metal in value in one year alone by twenty per cent. Yet we have seen that between 1850 and 1860, the period during which the production of gold from the mines of California and Australia enormously increased, its value as compared with that of silver was not materially lessened. Now, what bimetallists argue is, that if the monetary law of the Latin Union alone was sufficient in the past to preserve so fixed a ratio of value between the two metals as that alluded to above,—notwithstanding that the period embraced vast changes in the yield as well as in the cost of their respective productions,—it may surely be expected that a combination on the part of England, France, and America would also suffice to preserve an equally fixed standard for the future. That argument has never been touched; it is, in fact, unanswerable, and must go a long way in convincing those who bestow any attention upon the subject that sooner or later the principle of bi-metallism must carry the day.

It must not further be forgotten that bimetallism is not an innovation: the innovation was the introduction in 1816 of gold as the sole money standard in England, but so long as the Continental nations stuck to their silver, no disadvantage resulted from our action,—not even during the influx of gold between 1850 and 1860. Now, however, that all nations are necessarily compelled to follow our example in demonitizing silver, weare threatened with a calamitous reduction in the amount of the world's money. The experience of past years has shown that about 30 millions of new money are annually required to keep pace with the necessities of the increasing trade of the world and to fill up the void caused by the wear and tear of the metals themselves. At present, however, the total production of gold is only about 19 millions, while the 14 millions worth of silver that is yearly being turned out of the mines is not now allowed to fulfil its proper vocation. It is, therefore, clear that the trade of the world is threatened with grave financial embarrassment owing to a probable curtailment of the supply of the mediums of exchange. When England demonetized silver she deprived that metal of a part of its value, for when a nation whose currency was composed of silver became indebted to England, gold had to be procured as the former metal would not be accepted in payment. Then, because every year saw England becoming more and more the chief financial and banking centre of the world, that disadvantage appertaining to silver became more and more serious until at last one nation, and then another, has had to follow our bad example. But, let Great Britain again lead the way and let her propose to restore silver to its anc

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE MADRAS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MADRAS, MAY 1.

The Municipal elections have resulted as was expected in the return of a majority of natives. The Honourables Patrick Macfadyan, Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur and Ramiengar Rao, C. S. I., members of the Legislative Council, were duly returned. Eight new members and four old commissioners were returned; 10 natives and 3 Europeans. The results of two divisions have not yet been settled. One commissioner has been elected in two places.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech made at a Conservative banquet yesterday, said he was convinced that the Great Powers, without exception, were determined to execute the Treaty of Berlin. England, he said, had made many concessions for the sake of peace, but she cannot concede any more.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

In the House of Lords a debate has taken place regarding Free Trade and Protection. Lord Beaconsfield during the debate made a statement, declaring that reciprocity or the reversal of free trade principles was impossible.

CONSOLS.

Consols yesterday closed at 98⅛, being a fall of ⅛.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats str ng.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16
The Manchester Market has been firm in tone but higher prices asked seriously checks business.	
3 per cent. Consols for account.	98⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	105
Bar Silver	50
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74
4½ per cent. do.	79
Arrivals—Tebe and Arabia.	
Departure—Clan Alpine.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MAY 1, 6-25 A.M.

Mail steamer Deccan from Aden arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 1.

CANNANORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather fine, wind S. W.

CALICUT, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind S. W. 4; thermometer 89·9; barometer 29·860.

TUTICORIN, 4-15 p.m.—Weather fine, wind S. E.; thermometer 89; barometer 29·85.

VINGORLA, 5-15 p.m.—Weather clear, wind W. S. W. moderate; thermometer 88.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand		Rs. 7 5-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight ...	Rs. 7 9-16 to ½d.	"
Credits,	6 "	Rs. 7 15-32d.	"
Documents,	4 "	Rs. 7 9-16d.	"
France	3 "	2·054.	"

At a sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday, Kesowjee Naik, whose cross-examination by Mr. Macpherson closed on Tuesday last, was re-examined by his own counsel, Mr. Lang. The enquiry, which occupied in all eight days, then concluded. A report of the evidence given in re-examination will be found in another column

A MADRAS paper says that on Saturday last four elephants from the Commissariat Department were sent to Bombay for the purpose of being re-forwarded hence to Zanzibar, for the use of the Prince of Belgium, who is about to proceed on a tour in Central Africa.

THE *Pioneer* says—Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C. B., now at Gundamuk, has been appointed Deputy Adjutant-General and Deputy Quarter-Master-General to the 1st Division, so that he may be Sir Sam Browne's chief staff officer if Sir Sam Browne takes command of the two divisions, in the event of an advance to Kabul. This arrangement is in accordance with home regulations, which do not allow a chief of the staff to an army corps.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes the following letter dated Chodavaram, 24th April:—"I write a few lines to let you know how we are getting on here. Information has just been received that the insurgents are gathering head towards Kota. Mr. Lushington, Assistant Superintendent of Police, with the posse of the Goondayoodam, marched up with a body of men to Kota yesterday morning; he was fired on by the insurgents, and a head constable of his party was shot dead. Mr. Johnson, the Sub-Collector, followed the party; late in the evening he came across the insurgents, killed two and captured a third. This makes a total of five men altogether killed by Mr. Johnson since the commencement of hostilities, besides wounding several others. Colonels Robertson, Cunliff, and the District Magistrate, Mr. Foster, are gone further up from Rampachilly, with a large police party. Linga Reddi, who is somewhere towards Bothloor, with a police party, captured five of the insurgents, and sent them in to Colonel Robertson's camp yesterday. None of the ringleaders are caught as yet. I believe Jungum, one of the ringleaders, is gone back to his village near Koothagooda; if so, he will soon be caught. An accident is reported as having occurred yesterday in Colonel Robertson's camp. It appears a carbine belonging to one of the constables on guard over the prisoners went off accidentally, and killed a constable, blowing out his brains. I believe a somewhat similar accident occurred a few days back in Vanapilly. A peon of the Collector's establishment, in trying to put down the hammer of a breech-loading double barrel gun, belonging to Mr. Johnson, which was given to him to carry, allowed the hammer to come down heavily; the piece went off, and killed a villager standing near. More than two-thirds of the police force employed here are down with fever, and there are now very few effective men. The military have also a good number in hospital. I do not see the use of keeping the military here; they are doing nothing. Better to have another 100 or so of effective policemen to replace those that are sick."

IN noticing the death of the Maharaja of Vizianagram, the *Madras Mail* says that "he was a native nobleman who has in his day done more to bring about friendly intercourse between Europeans and natives than any other individual, European or native, whom we could mention. During the last five or six years the Maharaja's health has been failing, and he has taken little part in that public life in which he held a prominent place for several years. He served for a long time as a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, where his thorough knowledge of English was frequently used to good effect. Socially he was a most popular man, and could claim to be the personal friend of many of our past Viceroys. With the late Lord Mayo he was an especial favourite, the Maharaja's love of sport and patronage of horse-racing serving probably as an additional link of friendship between the Viceroy and the Maharaja. The Vizianagram Race Meeting may be said to have owed its existence chiefly to the Maharaja, who generally possessed some good horses himself, and offered handsome prizes by way of encouraging other people to bring good horses to the meeting. He was also a most liberal supporter of charitable institutions, and most of late years have subscribed a small fortune for famine relief alone. He did not come down to Madras very often, but he has left a memorial of his last visit in the handsome fountain which Mr. Chisholm has erected in the Mount Road. The Maharaja is succeeded by his son, a young man about 30 years of age, who, it is to be hoped, will emulate the good example of his father, not only as a zemindar, but as a public man."

THE *Madras Times*:—There is something more than mere gossip probably in the rumour which is in circulation at Bangoon, viz., that the origin of the Mandalay tragedy was the receipt by ex-Kollawoon Manook of a telegram from Rangoon, to the effect that a British army had been destroyed in Africa, another cooped up or surrounded in Afghanistan, and that the British troops were to be withdrawn from Burma to assist them. Upon this, it is said, action was taken, it being presumed that the English would have enough to do to mind their own affairs to heed what might be done in Mandalay. There certainly is a curious coincidence between the massacre and the date of the receipt of the telegram announcing the disaster at Isandula. This, however, is not the only startling statement which reaches us from Burma. The *Rangoon Gazette* of the 15th instant says, "A correspondent from Mandalay, in writing about the massacres, asks us, 'What would you say to a *respectable* European—let me not say more—recommending this procedure and giving it as his opinion in the palace that the English Government will take no notice of these atrocities?' I think,' adds our correspondent, 'you would be inclined to string him up.' It would have been more satisfactory had our correspondent been able to point out by name the party referred to, so as to have enabled us to hold up to universal execration the wretch who so belied his character as a man and his education as a Christian as to have encouraged the Burmese Government to pursue a course to which they were only too prone, but from which the wholesome dread of what the British might think and do had restrained them." Our contemporary further remarks that he is trying to trace the individual referred to in the foregoing statement, "intending, if successful, to hold him up, as before said, to universal scorn." If there be any truth in the report, we trust the *Gazette* will be successful in its enquiries, and the world made acquainted with the name of such a reprobate to Christianity and civilization. It will be a matter for regret, but not for surprise, should the statement prove correct, disgraceful as it will be to the European name. The brightest light casts the darkest shadow, and the country of highest development is likely to exhibit instances of the deepest degradation.

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GALLE, MAY 1, 6-25 A.M.

Mail steamer Deccan from Aden arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 1.

CANNANORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather fine, wind S. W.

CALICUT, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind S. W. 4; thermometer 89·9; barometer 29·860.

TUTICORIN, 4-15 p.m.—Weather fine, wind S. E.; thermometer 89; barometer 29·85.

VINGORLA, 5-15 p.m.—Weather clear, wind W. S. W. moderate; thermometer 88.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand		Rs. 7 5-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight ...	Rs. 7 9-16 to ½d.	"
Credits,	6 "	Rs. 7 15-32d.	"
Documents,	4 "	Rs. 7 9-16d.	"
France	3 "	2·054.	"

At a sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday, Kesowjee Naik, whose cross-examination by Mr. Macpherson closed on Tuesday last, was re-examined by his own counsel, Mr. Lang. The enquiry, which occupied in all eight days, then concluded. A report of the evidence given in re-examination will be found in another column

A MADRAS paper says that on Saturday last four elephants from the Commissariat Department were sent to Bombay for the purpose of being re-forwarded hence to Zanzibar, for the use of the Prince of Belgium, who is about to proceed on a tour in Central Africa.

THE *Pioneer* says—Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C. B., now at Gundamuk, has been appointed Deputy Adjutant-General and Deputy Quarter-Master-General to the 1st Division, so that he may be Sir Sam Browne's chief staff officer if Sir Sam Browne takes command of the two divisions, in the event of an advance to Kabul. This arrangement is in accordance with home regulations, which do not allow a chief of the staff to an army corps.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes the following letter dated Chodavaram, 24th April:—"I write a few lines to let you know how we are getting on here. Information has just been received that the insurgents are gathering head towards Kota. Mr. Lushington, Assistant Superintendent of Police, with the posse of the Goondayoodam, marched up with a body of men to Kota yesterday morning; he was fired on by the insurgents, and a head constable of his party was shot dead. Mr. Johnson, the Sub-Collector, followed the party; late in the evening he came across the insurgents, killed two and captured a third. This makes a total of five men altogether killed by Mr. Johnson since the commencement of hostilities, besides wounding several others. Colonels Robertson, Cunliff, and the District Magistrate, Mr. Foster, are gone further up from Rampachilly, with a large police party. Linga Reddi, who is somewhere towards Bothloor, with a police party, captured five of the insurgents, and sent them in to Colonel Robertson's camp yesterday. None of the ringleaders are caught as yet. I believe Jungum, one of the ringleaders, is gone back to his village near Koothagooda; if so, he will soon be caught. An accident is reported as having occurred yesterday in Colonel Robertson's camp. It appears a carbine belonging to one of the constables on guard over the prisoners went off accidentally, and killed a constable, blowing out his brains. I believe a somewhat similar accident occurred a few days back in Vanapilly. A peon of the Collector's establishment, in trying to put down the hammer of a breech-loading double barrel gun, belonging to Mr. Johnson, which was given to him to carry, allowed the hammer to come down heavily; the piece went off, and killed a villager standing near. More than two-thirds of the police force employed here are down with fever, and there are now very few effective men. The military have also a good number in hospital. I do not see the use of keeping the military here; they are doing nothing. Better to have another 100 or so of effective policemen to replace those that are sick."

IN noticing the death of the Maharaja of Vizianagram, the *Madras Mail* says that "he was a native nobleman who has in his day done more to bring about friendly intercourse between Europeans and natives than any other individual, European or native, whom we could mention. During the last five or six years the Maharaja's health has been failing, and he has taken little part in that public life in which he held a prominent place for several years. He served for a long time as a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, where his thorough knowledge of English was frequently used to good effect. Socially he was a most popular man, and could claim to be the personal friend of many of our past Viceroys. With the late Lord Mayo he was an especial favourite, the Maharaja's love of sport and patronage of horse-racing serving probably as an additional link of friendship between the Viceroy and the Maharaja. The Vizianagram Race Meeting may be said to have owed its existence chiefly to the Maharaja, who generally possessed some good horses himself, and offered handsome prizes by way of encouraging other people to bring good horses to the meeting. He was also a most liberal supporter of charitable institutions, and most of late years have subscribed a small fortune for famine relief alone. He did not come down to Madras very often, but he has left a memorial of his last visit in the handsome fountain which Mr. Chisholm has erected in the Mount Road. The Maharaja is succeeded by his son, a young man about 30 years of age, who, it is to be hoped, will emulate the good example of his father, not only as a zemindar, but as a public man."

THE *Madras Times*:—There is something more than mere gossip probably in the rumour which is in circulation at Bangoon, viz., that the origin of the Mandalay tragedy was the receipt by ex-Kollawoon Manook of a telegram from Rangoon, to the effect that a British army had been destroyed in Africa, another cooped up or surrounded in Afghanistan, and that the British troops were to be withdrawn from Burma to assist them. Upon this, it is said, action was taken, it being presumed that the English would have enough to do to mind their own affairs to heed what might be done in Mandalay. There certainly is a curious coincidence between the massacre and the date of the receipt of the telegram announcing the disaster at Isandula. This, however, is not the only startling statement which reaches us from Burma. The *Rangoon Gazette* of the 15th instant says, "A correspondent from Mandalay, in writing about

APPOINTMENT OF FAMINE OFFICERS.

THE following notification is published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of yesterday:—

The undermentioned officers having been placed at the disposal of Government for temporary employment in the Districts in connection with famine works, are directed to proceed and report themselves for orders to the Collector of the districts to which they may have been detailed:—Captain Mander, 13th N. I., Captain Wetherall, 22nd N. I., Lieutenant Thunder, 7th Fusiliers, Lieutenant Bishop, 11th Regiment, Lieutenant Rayner, 66th Regiment, Sub-Lieut Phillips, 24th N. I.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF FAMINE TAXES.

THE following is the memorial which the Madras Chamber of Commerce have resolved to present to Parliament:—

To the Hon'ble the Commons of the United Kingdom in Parliament Assembled.

The Humble Memorial of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

RESPECFULLY SHEWETH,—That your memorialists are engaged in trade, and deeply interested in the commercial prosperity of Southern India.

That your memorialists, in common with the trading and agricultural classes throughout India, were, by the financial measures adopted by the Government of India early in 1878, subjected to special taxation for a special purpose, the avowed object of the Government in levying a License Tax being to set apart the money thus raised to form an insurance fund against future famine.

That your Memorialists, while protesting, at the time, against the unequal incidence of the tax in different parts of India, and against the injustice of exempting Government officials and the professional classes from the operation of the tax, felt some consolation in the belief that, however unfair and oppressive the incidence and bearing of the tax might be upon themselves, their contributions would at least be applied to the important objects for which they were ostensibly raised, and with which your Memorialists earnestly sympathized.

That your Memorialists would direct special attention to the Financial Statement for 1878-79, to the financial resolution of the Government of India, dated 18th March 1878, and to a Minute by the Viceroy of India, dated 12th March 1878, for a detail explanation of the principles on which it was proposed to make a systematic provision against periodical famines. The Finance Minister observed, by way of justifying the increased taxation:—

"I feel confident that I shall be able to satisfy the Council and the public that the resolution which the Government has proclaimed will be faithfully carried out, and that the proceeds of these new taxes will be expended for the purpose of providing what I have called an insurance against famine, and for no other purpose whatsoever."

Paragraph 34 of the Financial Resolutions of 18th March 1878 runs as follows:—

"Thus the Government trusts that it will be able in the ensuing year to fulfil satisfactorily the engagements which it has undertaken, and the pledges which it has given. It will be able to provide from its ordinary revenue a sum of £555,000 for the relief of Famine, and to devote at least £1,600,000 towards Famine insurance; thus the pledge that £1,500,000 shall be set aside from the ordinary revenues for the relief and prevention of Famine will be fulfilled. It will indeed be more than fulfilled, for the actual pledge given was not that this amount should always be provided in the estimates of the year, but that it should always be shown to have been applied when the actual accounts of the year were closed.

The Viceroy in his Minute, dated 12th March 1878, wrote as follows:—

"The sole justification for the increased taxation which has just been imposed upon the people of India for the purpose of ensuring this Empire against the worst calamities of future famine, so far as such an insurance can now be practically provided, is the pledge we have given that a sum not less than a million and-a-half sterling, which exceeds the amount of the additional contributions obtained from the people for this purpose, shall be annually applied to it. We have explained to the people of this country that the additional revenue raised by the new taxes is required, not for the luxuries, but the necessities, of the State; not for general purposes, but for the contribution of a particular class of Public Works and we have pledged ourselves not to spend one rupee of the special resources, thus created, upon works of a different character; while we exercise the most strict economy in all other branches of our expenditure, so that no greater burdens shall be thrown on the country than are absolutely required by the necessities of the case."

That in the opinion of your Memorialists, the public pledges herein made by the Government of India are of a solemn and binding character, and cannot, without great risk of compromising the dignity and good faith of the ruling authorities with the people of this country, be lightly violated.

That your Memorialists, therefore, observe with extreme regret, that in the Financial Statement for 1879-80, the Finance Minister has not only ignored the obligations entered into with the public a year ago, but has gone so far as to declare that "the insurance provided against future famine has virtually ceased to exist."

That your Memorialists have carefully considered the condition of the public finances, as explained in the last Financial Statement, and while admitting the exceptional difficulties with which the Indian Government has had to contend, through the further depreciation in the value of silver, they cannot allow that it was necessary or politic for the Government to break faith with the public, or to depart from a famine policy which had so much to recommend it, by appropriating the proceeds of the License tax, not to the purposes for which they were levied, but to meet current losses by exchange, and other charges during the past financial year, it was the duty of the Government of India, in fulfilment of the pledges made to the Indian tax-payers, to have held intact the proceeds of the new taxes for the famine purposes even though it might have been necessary to borrow money to meet exceptional expenditure, in other directions, which had not been estimated for in the Budget. In justification of the appropriation of the special famine taxes to ordinary purposes, the Finance Minister in paragraph 283 of his last Financial Statement introduces the following observations from a speech delivered by him in the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 9th February 1878.

"Suppose, for instance, that the produce of the new taxes were, by law, strictly set apart from the general revenues, and paid into a separate Fund only to be applied to specified purposes; if there, any sudden change of circumstances calling for seriously increased expenditure, or causing a considerable falling off in the revenue, we should have to choose between the imposition of fresh taxes and the abrogation of the law constituting the Fund; for I set aside the idea of meeting ordinary charges by borrowing, as a course financially inadmissible. This dilemma might arise, though the pressure was likely to be only temporary; no one can say that such a contingency would be at all improbable, or that it might not occur at any moment. With all my desire to see the pledges maintained that we have given, as to the application of a portion of the proceeds of the new taxes against famine, I think it would be irrational, under many circumstances that I can conceive, to object to the temporary diversion of any necessary part of the revenue from this purpose, with a view of obtaining relief which might be no less urgently required than that which experience has taught us to be requisite in meeting famine."

That your Memorialists cannot regard this explanation as a reasonable justification of the course adopted by the Government of India, more especially as the unanticipated losses by exchange, and the charges for the Afghan War have not been classed among the "ordinary charges" which have to be met out of current revenue. Moreover, the appropriation of famine taxes to general purposes does not appear to be that "temporary diversion" of revenue which the Finance Minister contemplated as possible; on the contrary he now states that "the insurance provided against future famine has virtually ceased to exist," and adds "... nor can it be in any way assumed that the evil will not continue and go on increasing."

That your Memorialists observe in paragraph 278 of the last Financial Statement that the proceeds of the new taxes which were imposed for the creating a famine fund amounted last year to £971,400, and are estimated to amount this year to £1,077,400, and that though the Government of India acknowledges that none of this money can be applied to the object for which it was raised, no modifications have been suggested in the application or incidence of the taxes which are, therefore, your Memorialists would submit, no longer fulfils the purpose for which it was imposed.

That your Memorialists, in the name of the trading and agricultural classes of this Presidency, protest against the great and manifest injustice of being further burdened with a tax the proceeds of which are not being applied, as was promised, to the creation of a famine fund, but to the general requirements of the empire, for which the levying of a special class tax, exempting highly paid Government servants and well-to-do professional men, (for whom the Mercantile, Trading, and poorer orders of the community, have to pay as well as themselves,) is an exercise of the powers of Government which your Memorialists, being British subjects, never expected to experience.

That your Memorialists are deeply impressed with the conviction that the present condition of the finances of India calls for the grave consideration of the honourable the Commons, particularly that prevails in connection with the financial policy of the Government of India, together with the unequal and unequal distribution of taxation which characterises that policy, having, your Memorialists regret to believe, done much towards creating popular discontent and shaking public confidence in the financial stability of the Indian Empire.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed on behalf of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.)

P. MACFADYEN, *Chairman.*
H. CORNISH, *Acting Secretary.*

Madras, 22nd April, 1879.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills combine both sanitive and sanative powers in a high degree; by the former term is understood their ability to preserve health, by the latter their capability to restore health. With these remedies at hand no invalid need be at a loss to guide himself or herself safely through the many trials to which every one is subjected during our long and oftentimes inclement winters. Coughs, colds, sore and throats, diphtheria, whooping cough, can be successfully treated by well rubbing this Ointment upon the chest, and by taking the Pills. During damp foggy weather a similar course will experience the utmost possible relief from the influence of the Ointment, and all tender-chested persons will save endless misery by adopting this treatment.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAVA.

LAST night at about 8 o'clock another very severe but short shock of earthquake was felt at Batavia.—*Java Bode*, 1st April.

From Buitenzorg a correspondent wrote to us yesterday, that in the night between the 2nd and 3rd April, slight shocks of earthquake were again felt there, the first at 1, and the 2nd at 2 o'clock. From Tjiandjoer we are informed that tremb lings of the ground continued daily.—*Ibid*, 4th April.

A correspondent writes to us as follows from Tjiandjoer:—"As people are aware this place was visited on the 28th March by a frightful earthquake, whereby several persons have been killed or wounded, and in the whole place there is scarcely a house that has not been damaged. The house of the Assistant Resident and the Treasury have shattered greatly the walls and the front and back gallery of the regent's house have been thrown to the ground, whereby the regent himself was wounded on the foot, the circular wall of the fort has been overthrown, the house of the doctor exists no longer, that of Mr. H. has suffered greatly, and that of Mr. S. has been levelled with the ground; the latter gentleman is severely bruised on the head and body. The great mosque has been partly thrown down, and seven persons have lost their lives by it. The Chinese camp is in a frightful state. The houses of well known wealthy Chinese dwells on the ground, and several others which are standing are in such a dangerous condition, that people dare not go inside them without being in danger of their lives. The houses of natives at and around Tjiandjoer have also not escaped, several persons have also been killed and wounded. In the evening no one ventured to sleep in his house, so that every one passed the night in the open air, while the Assistant Resident and the regent rested in their carriages. A native child was crushed to death by a falling wall. It was frightful. The earthquake at 8½ p.m. lasted about 50 seconds, and the motion was vertical. The ground is rent in many places, out of which sulphurous vapours ascend. It is hence not to be wondered at, that the lamentation and weeping of people crowding the roads were frightful to hear. The earthquake continued the whole night, and no one dared enter his house. Both Europeans and natives lay fraternally near one another on the high road or in their compounds. Praise must be given to the speedy and effective measures taken by the Assistant Resident immediately after the earthquake. The prison which was in an insecure place was guarded by native troops. Next day, the 29th March, the Resident of Bandong came to the spot to ascertain in person the extent of the calamity. Immediately after his arrival, he took the necessary measures to afford assistance and alleviate misery wherever possible. The damage done in other districts cannot be estimated, these districts having suffered the same fate as Tjiandjoer. This opportunity has been availed of by rogues who come here from Buitenzorg, because there is such a favourable opportunity for picking and stealing. The police have caught four of them, and the patrols and watches have been doubled, so that every evening 150 men are on guard, who are directed to keep watch over the property of the people, which is still lying piled up on the roadside. The prison is guarded by native soldiery with loaded muskets, and by policemen. On Tuesday, the 1st April, the earthquake still continued. It was also heard that the native headmen have reported to the Assistant Resident, that the wall of the crater of the Gedéh (mountain) has broken down, and that the lake on the mountain has overflowed, so that the water in the Tjidamar river is much discoloured, and smells of sulphur. Trade is almost stagnant, but eatables are obtainable everywhere.—*Batavia Handelsblad*, 5th April.

From Tjiandjoer we are informed that at the Assistant Resident's place two men, who were on guard at the Treasury, were killed by stones from a falling pillar. In the mosque five men were killed including the priest. At Tjiandjoer almost all the buildings, including the Residency buildings, the post office, and the prison are on the point of falling. At the least shaking of the ground they totter. Almost all the inhabitants of Tjiandjoer are living in the open air under bamboo sheds. The only house beside the mosque that also immediately fell in ruins with the shock was that of Dr. Le Rutte who was himself absent, but in which there were fifteen persons, including seven children who lay in bed. The shock at 7 o'clock had forewarned the inmates, and when the shock at 8 came, those sitting at table jumped up and got outside just in time, while the house fell in behind them, burying the seven children and a couple of *ayahs*. For a wonder, all of them were able to creep out unharmed from under the rubbish. The mistress of the house seeing that a petroleum lamp had set part of the rubbish on fire, repeatedly went back and extinguished the fire. The bridge on the highway to Tjiandjoer is unserviceable. Everywhere on the road fissures are seen. From Sindanglaya we hear that the establishments there suffered great y. 30 shocks were counted there up to half past one on Saturday night. The severity of the motion may be judged of from the fact that the lamps swayed on each side one yard from the perpendicular. —*Batavia Daghlad*, 31st March.

The earthquake at Tjiandjoer continued the whole night with heavy shocks from time to time. The earth there has since been continually in motion. The sea-coast sank on the evening of the 29th March and also felt at Samarang. It was even noticed at sea, on ships near Onrust. A couple of weeks previously an underground rumbling was noticed at Tjiandjoer, but as the Gedéh volcano afterwards with great vigour, cast out ashes, vapour, and sulphur, people thought that the gases under ground would escape in that, and that there was no longer any danger from earthquakes. —*Ibid*, 5th April.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

JOINT ACTION OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

(Correspondent of the Standard.)

PARIS, APRIL 9.

LORD LYONS had a long interview with M. Waddington at the Foreign Office this afternoon respecting the Egyptian difficulty and Mr. Bourke, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is on his way hither. I am in a position to state absolutely, however, that Mr. Bourke's visit is not an official one, though he will, of course, take advantage of it to communicate fully with Lord Lyons upon the Egyptian difficulty. The accord which has so far existed between the two Governments is strongly borne out by declarations, and it can be taken for granted that no step will be taken by one of the Powers without the consent, and possibly the cooperation, of the other. But the matter is one of no small difficulty, and though both Governments have agreed as to the expediency of prompt action, what that prompt action is to be has not yet been settled. The French Government, even to a greater degree than the English, is bound to consider the opinion of the Chambers and the public, which is just now extremely averse to any measures that might lead to foreign complications; and I think I may say that the idea of France adopting, except after very mature deliberation, any of those coercive measures which one of your contemporaries somewhat prematurely deprecates, may be dismissed as without present foundation. But you may be absolutely certain, on the other hand, that France would warmly support or join in any application by England at Constantinople for the removal of the Khedive, but she would certainly not disburse one centime nor send a company of infantry to enforce the sentence of deposition should the Porte present it. It must be admitted that the acuteness of the Khedive has stood him in good stead; it is impossible to doubt that he timed his *coup d'état* so as to make it coincide with the breaking up of our Parliament and the French Chambers for the Easter recess. He also, no doubt, calculated that some time must elapse before England and France came to an understanding as to the best means of putting a stop to his proceedings, and he may have entertained hopes that some difference might arise between the two Powers. These hopes on his part are entirely groundless. The two Governments are thoroughly determined on common diplomatic action.

But it is worth while to examine what is meant by "diplomatic action." Identical Notes or a joint Note may be sent to him, calling upon him to reinstate Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières, and no doubt these Notes will be on their way before the week is out. Either the Khedive will instantly submit, which is doubtful, or he will, as is most probable, expostulate, explain, argue, and gain time by all the shifts and devices of which the Eastern people are such consummate masters, and when the two Western Powers find that they cannot bring him to book, they will have no alternative but to call on the Sultan to depose him. The Sultan, assuming that he does so—a fact as to which there is, however, some little doubt—may plead that he is not in a position to enforce his order. The Western Powers will then have to consider whether it suits them to depose him, and I can assure you that there is no chance of France doing that. Even if the Government were disposed to do it, which I believe they are not, public opinion would not countenance such a step, nor any step, indeed, involving a departure from the system of *recueillement* of the past eight years, and which remains the keystone of the foreign policy of M. Waddington as it was that of the Duke Decazes.

In a very remarkable article in the *République Française* which is argued with great ability that without having recourse to coercive measures the two Powers can easily bring Ismail Pasha to conform to the dictates of honesty and common sense. The *République* considers that the *régime* imposed on the Egyptian Viceroy by England is none the less powerful for not being backed by bayonets. Ismail Pasha, therefore, the Duchess was not only entitled but morally bound to make candid disclosure of any circumstances which she honestly believed to affect the plaintiff's suitability for the place. If a statement so made, with such a motive, on such an occasion, and to such a person were not just as much a privilege, there could be no such thing as privilege at all; and, being privileged, there was no evidence whatever, either internal or external to itself, of a nature to deprive it of its protection. The language employed showed no colour of malice, while the past conduct of the person employing it had testified to a desire to promote the plaintiff altogether the reverse of malicious. There was no pretence for saying that in the behaviour of the mistress to the discarded maid there is the slightest sign of ill-will was to be detected. On the contrary, the plaintiff was evidently treated with considerable kindness and with many marks of confidence. She received from them various sums of money from time to time amounting in all to £20, and there is no reason to suppose that they would not have continued to treat her in the same manner had she not, as they believed, requited their kindness with ingratitude. It would be intolerable if in circumstances like these an expression of honest opinion upon a servant's character were to be visited by legal penalties. Nor is it difficult to predict the consequences to which the infliction of such a fine upon conscientiousness would lead. Already it is to be feared there are far too many people who are accustomed in practice to look on the Duchess of Westminster's distinction between "relations" or intimate friends and "other people," and it is highly desirable that the number of these should not be increased. Yet it is probable that even among those who now recognize the duty of telling the truth about servants there are very few who would regard this obligation as so absolutely sacred that they must face even the risk of an adverse verdict in a court of law in discharge of it. It is satisfactory, therefore, to find that human weakness has not this new obstacle to surmount in the path of duty. "Other people" or, in other words, the mass of the community, have reason to rejoice at the late decision.

THE RICHMOND MURDER.

THE two prisoners, Catherine Webster and John Church, were brought up on the 10th April at the Petty Sessions, Richmond. Webster was charged with the wilful murder of Julia Martha Thomas, on or about the 2nd day of March. John Church was charged with being concerned in the murder of the said Julia Martha Thomas, and with stealing from the same house a purse, five gold rings, 21 silver forks, a cruet-stand, one pot, candlesticks, and other articles, the property of the executors of the late Mrs. Thomas. Mr. Poland, instructed by Mr. Pollard, from the Treasury, prosecuted; Church was represented by Mr. Brindley; and Webster was defended by Mr. O'Brien. The prisoners were placed in the dock, and the charge having been formally read over to them.

Mr. Poland said the duty thrown upon him was a very onerous one. The police had made every inquiry, and from the statements of the witnesses he would appear to be necessary to the fact. She stated that she was not a party in any way to the injury which caused the death of the woman. They also had the story of Church, and, according to his story, he was misled by her giving to him, and endeavouring to get rid of, the property. He hoped, in the prosecution, that the interests of both prisoners would be looked after; the case of the woman kept separate from that of the man, and that of the man from the woman. He felt certain that when the whole of the evidence being made had terminated, and the result of such inquiry was put before the Bench, they would have no difficulty in dealing with the case. He, therefore, proposed to put before the Bench no definite statement until he was in full possession of the facts which the police were collecting. He had before him the statements of a large number of witnesses, and from time to time others would be laid before him. He should that day put before the Bench the evidence of two witnesses, and would then ask the Bench to adjourn until some time when they could go on from day to day.

Inspector Pearman, of the V division of the metropolitan police, deposed: I was at the police-station on Sunday, the 30th March. I heard the statement which had been dictated to Inspector Jones read over to the prisoners. They were both present at the time. When the statement was read, Webster wished to say something. I told her that what she said would be taken down in writing, and might be used as evidence against her. I told her to be very careful. When the first statement was read she said it was quite true, and that she wished to make a further statement. She made a further statement in the presence of Church and Inspectors Dowdell and Jones. I wrote down the statement which she made as a consecutive statement. Church was sitting quite close to her at the time. This was read to the following effect:—

"Mr. Church wanted to know how the furniture was to be got away, and I told him he could manage it as well as the other business. He then asked me to get some one to value the furniture, and Porter valued it at 50l. Church drew out a receipt himself, but he would not pay me money till next day. Church told me to look after the furniture, but he removed it, and I spoke to Porter. I asked him when he wanted Porter to be made acquainted with the transaction, and he said all things straight on my side on the Sunday." We reached Richmond at half-past two o'clock, and we went again on the Monday morning, and he got a man to value the furniture. I asked him what he wanted to done to receipt for it, and he said he would see me, and he replied that in case he should be stopped by the landlady, he could have the receipt to produce. As soon as Miss Ives saw the furniture going out she asked why it was going to be removed, and told Church that she was the landlady. He told me not to show myself. He then returned into the house and came into the front room, and asked me to go and see the landlady, and if she wanted the money to pay the rent, I was to give it to her. I asked him what I should say to the landlady, if she asked to see Mrs. Thomas, and I was told to say that she would return in a few days. I saw the lady and I asked if she wished to see me. She said, 'I want to see Mrs. Thomas.' I asked her if she wanted her rent and she replied, 'I want to know where the furniture is going to.' I told her it was going to Hammersmith, and then went back, and told Mr. Church what she said. Church then said, 'I have the agreement to produce, and I am not afraid. You get out of the way.' He then told me to write him. In case I should forget his address, he gave me his card and photograph. I then left, and went to Rose-gardens. Thinking I had not enough money to go away with, I went and asked Mrs. Church to lend me a sovereign. She gave me a half sovereign and 10s. in silver. I then took the child away with me on the Saturday before the Tuesday. I was accompanied by Porter and Church, and we took away a large piece of beef and a leg of mutton, a pound of tea, a cake, a piece of cheese and other things. Church took the beef and some candles; Porter took the leg of mutton, the cheese, and other things. All I have told you is the truth.

Witness continued:—The paper produced is the original. It is the one I read over to Webster. She said, "It is quite true." Church said, when the charge was read, 'I was not in Richmond at the time. Porter and his son can prove I was not there. Mr. Porter can tell you what day he took me down there." I was present when Church was arrested on Saturday, the 30th of March. The arrest was made at the police station. He had been sent for. It was twelve o'clock on Sunday when he came. I told him, after the statement of the prisoner Webster, I should feel it my duty to charge him. He would be charged with being concerned with the prisoner Webster with murdering Mrs. Julia M. Thomas, at 2, Vine-cottages, Richmond, on or about the 2nd of March; and also with stealing and receiving plate and various articles, the property of the executors of the late Mrs. Thomas. He laughed, and said, "I know nothing about it." That is all he said. He was searched, and I found on him one gold watch and chain, and 39l. in gold. I took possession of some property, I went on Wednesday to Inspector Jones and Mr. Hughes, the solicitor and executor for Mrs. Thomas. I went into the bar and asked to see Mr. Church. I saw Mrs. Church, and she called the prisoner. I told him to fetch the property which he had in his possession. He took me to a large room on the first floor, which I believe is called the club-room. I had seen the property on Sunday, the 23rd March. I found the property in the club-room, and he handed it over to me. It was all there, with the exception of the purse containing five rings, a letter, an address card, and six postage stamps. The purse I took from his pocket. On the card was the name of Mrs. Thomas, and the letter was from Mr. Mecknick, 45 Hamboro-road, Finsbury Park. I produce the purse, the letter, and the address card. The rings consist of two plain gold wedding-rings and a keeper, one set with pearls, and a mourning ring set with jet, on which was written the words, "J. Thomas, died June 28, 1873." I also produce a list of the other things found on the table, amongst which were a pair of pl

NOTICES.

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HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.
[No. 15.]

SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN.
SEYCHELLE, FARQUHAR ISLANDS AND MADAGASCAR.

THE following information relating to Seychelle and Farquhar Islands, also to port Robinson, Madagascar, (lately published at the Hydrographic Department of the British Admiralty) is derived from the remarks and surveys of Commander W. J. L. Wharton, R. M. ships *Shearwater* and *Penn*, 1875-78.

(*All Bearings are Magnetic, Variation in* 1879) :—
Seychelle islands 4° 20′ *W.*—*Farquhar islands* 7° 26′ *W.*
Port Robinson (Madagascar), 9° 29′ *W.*—*Port Radama* 11° *W.*

SEYCHELLE ISLANDS.a

MAHE ISLAND—PORT VICTORIA.—Vessels approaching port Victoria should pass all chequered buoys and beacons surmounted by balls on the starboard hand, and all black buoys and beacons with half balls on the port hand.

LIGHT.—A lighthouse, built of coral, 42 feet high, painted white, is situated 70 yards from the edge of the coral reef at the south side of the entrance to the harbour channel. Care must be taken not to mistake the lighthouse for a conspicuous white tower situated on the mainland shore northward of the town.

A fixed red light, visible 9 miles, is exhibited from the lighthouse between the bearings of South through west to N. W. ½ N., except where obscured by the adjacent islands. A red sector of light is also shown over the anchorage in port Victoria.

NIGHT ANCHORAGE.—By means of a bearing of this light, an anchorage can be obtained, at night to the north-west of St. Anne's island, whose bold peak presents a good object ; but a stranger is not advised to attempt to pass the buoys ; they are too small to be seen at night.

TO ENTER PORT VICTORIA.—On rounding the northern end of St. Anne's island, a red and white chequered buoy with staff and ball will be observed, bearing W. by S., distant 1¼ miles from the north point of the island.

Pass this buoy at a distance of about 100 yards on the starboard hand, and a black buoy with staff and half-ball, which lies 2½ cables to the south-east of the chequered buoy, on the port hand.

Steer S. W. by S. until beacon island is in line with the south point of St. Anne's island, then keep these objects in line astern, which will lead between two buoys placed on 3-fathom patches on either side of the entrance to the inner harbour channel, and will lead a vessel in until the lighthouse bears S. W. Thence the lighthouse—which, as before remarked, is 70 yards from the edge of the reef—the posts on the reef, and the eye, must be the guides to the inner anchorage.

CAUTION.—The posts erected on the points of the coral reef bordering the harbour channel are not unfrequently washed away and are not always promptly replaced. The buoys in the outer anchorage are very small, and are not kept painted.

A mooring buoy belonging to the Messageries Maritimes Company is placed in 12 fathoms water 4 cables N. E. by E. of the lighthouse. Vessels anchoring in the vicinity of this buoy should give it a berth of half a cable ; the anchors lie east and west.

THE INNER HARBOUR, a basin in the coral reef, is of irregular shape. The channel into it is 200 yards wide, and has well defined and steep edges.

With the two following exceptions the harbour is clear of detached rocks : one of 12 feet N. E. ¼ E., 1¼ cables from the Long or Victoria pier end, and another of 14 feet S. E. ¼ S., three-quarters of a cable from the pier. These are both small and do not generally show, but they are clear of the most convenient berths.

POSITION.—The observation spot on Houdouis Jetty is situated in lat. 4° 37′ 15″ S., long. 55° 27′ 23″ E., depending upon Aden (Telegraph office) being in 44° 59′ 32″ E., and Rodriguez (Transit of Venus Observatory, 1874, Mathurin bay) being in 63° 20′ 15″ E.

FUEL.—Victoria pier, 1,050 yards long, is built over the shore reef to the inner harbour, and is terminated by a T head, at present used as a coal depot. A vessel can lie alongside, but would require careful mooring to keep her off the reef, which projects under water. There are no bollards for securing.

WATER.—Water of an excellent quality (price two shillings per ton) is conveyed by a pipe to the landing place, two-thirds of the way along Victoria pier. Boats can fill up on either side of the T at high water, but the northern side dries at low water springs.

MAILS.—The mail steam vessels of the Messageries Maritimes Company call at port Victoria on their way from Aden and Mauritius once a month, except during the south-west monsoon (or from May to October), when they call only on their return voyage to Aden.

TIDES.—It is high water, full and change, at port Victoria at 4h. 15m. ; springs rise 8¼ feet ; neaps 3 f. et.

PLATTE ISLAND is low, but has trees on it, and of late years Cocoanut trees have grown. The island was visible from the *Shearwater's* masthead from a distance of 12 miles.c

LA PERLE REEF.—A dangerous shoal known as La Perle reef, said to have 12 feet least water, lying to the south-west of and distant 10 miles from Platte island, was examined in 1875. The danger appeared to consist of a reef about 3 miles in length, N W by N, and S. E. by S., but of little width : sandy sand or rocks were visible. A small isolated patch has been reported a mile or two further west-ward, but was not seen by the *Shearwater*. The vessel anchored in 7½ fathoms, 1¼ miles from a long line of breakers, but the swell was too heavy to allow a boat to venture nearer the breakers than at a distance of several hundred yards, where there was 4 fathoms. The breakers were not continuous, and were observed especially in three spots about a mile apart.

La Perle reef appears to be on the south-ern extreme of a bank of soundings connected with Platte island ; on this bank 14 fathoms was obtained. Commander Wharton places the centre of La Perle reef in lat. 6° 1′ ... long. 55° 17½′ E., and Platte island, south end, in lat. 5° 53′ S., long 55° 23½′ E. ; Houdouis jetty, Mahe, Seychelles being in 55° 27′ 23″ E.

COETIVY ISLAND, examined by Commander Wharton in 1875, is about 5½ miles long, 1½ miles wide, 40 feet high, and covered with cocoanut trees, it has several sand hills, but none are higher than the trees. The island is fringed by a reef which, at the south end extends 3 miles from the shore. The reef is dry at low water, and breaks heavily ; there is deep water close to its east and north sides ; but on the west and south-west sides a bank of soundings, with 5 to 20 fathoms, sand and coral, extends 2 to 6 miles from the shore of the island ; this bank may plainly be seen.

There is anchorage anywhere on the western side of Coetivy, but the most convenient for communication is off the settlement near the centre of the island. Anchor in 10 fathoms with the huts bearing East 7 cables distant, and mountain extreme of island N. ... by N. The shore reef is broken at this part and a boat can land on the sandy beach, but care must be taken to avoid the shoal patches which lie at a quarter of a mile from the shore.

The population, consisting of 60, are all employed by the proprietor, who exports oil to Mauritius.

POSITION.—The north end of Coetivy is in lat. 7° 6′ S, long. 56° 16½′ E., Houdouis jetty, Mahe, Seychelles being in 55° 27′ 23″ E.

FARQUHAR ISLANDS.d

These islands, formerly known as João de Nova, are a dependency of Mauritius. The group forms an atoll 11¼ miles long in a north-east and south-west direction, but the central lagoon being shallow, with numerous dry banks and patches, affords no shelter except to small vessels. The largest islands of the group, situated on the eastern side of the reef, are low, with a few bush-covered sand hills 30 to 70 feet high. The reef which fringes the group, appears tolerably steep except in the north-west part, where a sand bank of 6 to 12 fathoms, plainly visible, extends westward 3½ miles. The outer edge of the bank lies W. by N. nearly 5 miles from Trois isles ; eastward of Trois isles the bank extends 3 to 8 cables from the shore, and shoals rapidly from 20 to 5 fathoms.

There is good anchorage on the bank off the entrance of the lagoon channel, except during the hurricane season, December to April inclusive. The best berth is in 7 fathoms, sand, with Race point bearing South, and the north extreme of the north island E ¼ N. Here the tides run strongly the ebb to the west, flood E. N. E. ; the flood is the stronger of the two streams. Little or no swell was found at this anchorage, although the sea was heavy outside. South-east winds prevail from April or October ; during the remainder of the year the winds are variable.

Trois isles, on the north-west reef, are mere specks of islands bush-covered ; there are really six islets, but three are bare and almost wash at low water. Goelette, on the south-east side, is low and bare, with a small sand hill. The reef extends 5 miles W. S. W. of Goelette, and 4 miles S. W. by W. of the western wooded Trois isles, where there is another shallow break in the reef.e

LAGOON.—The entrance to the inner harbour is situated at the west end of the north island. The harbour is small, and, except in cases of emergency, for vessels drawing less than 10 feet practically useless, on account of the narrow crooked entrance and the rapidity of the tides. Probably the least water in the channel is 3 fathoms, but there are numerous coral heads on which the depth may possibly be less.

TIDES.—It is high water full and changed at 4 hours, springs rise 7 feet, neaps 5 feet.

SETTLEMENT.—The islands are at present leased by a Mauritius firm, who have about 40 people employed, and have planted a considerable number of cocoanuts. The chief settlement, named Grand Poste, is at the west end of the north island, where a stone house with a flagstaff stands on a sand hill 35 feet high.

POSITION.—The stone house at Grand Poste is in lat. 9° 42′ 45″ S., long. 51° 10′ 24″ E. depending on the Bartolio tower, Cooper Island, Mauritius being in 62° 39′ 32″ E.

Turtle and fish abound ; bonitoes and terns breed in great numbers on the islands. Fresh water may be obtained by digging.

MADAGASCAR.—NORTH WEST COAST. *f*

PORT ROBINSON, about 6 miles west of cape Amber, is a snug harbour, and has the advantage of a straighter channel than either port Jenkinson or port Liverpool, which are situated immediately to the westward ; the reefs on either side can be clearly seen from aloft, and the eye may be the chief guide in entering the channel, which has a depth of 9 to 12 fathoms, and is 130 yards wide at the narrowest part. The tides run strongly in the entrance but directly through the passage, which is open on a S.E. by S. bearing.

The *Penn* found a good berth in 11 fathoms, sand and mud, with the north-west point of entrance bearing N.N.W. ¼ W., and Rocky point W. by S. ; the reefs being three-quarters of a cable distant on either side. Further in there would probably be more room to turn, but this part was not examined.

Water could probably be found at all times by digging in the valley on the north-east side of the harbour.

The country in the neighbourhood of Port Robinson seems almost deserted. Herds of cattle roam over the hills and plains, but no foot-steps of men were seen, although five dry areas on the hills had recently been burnt. Wild pigs, guinea fowl, and wild fowl were seen in the neighbourhood.

TIDES.—It is high water full and change at Port Robinson at 4 hours 15 min. ; springs rise 7 feet.

CAPE AMBER.—The country about cape Amber presents a broken outline, the highest points of which are probably above 1,000 feet high : the hills are bare with the exception of the peaks which are grass covered ; Liverpool hill is remarkable from being broader than the other hills, and from being the only wooded hill in the neighbourhood except Dark round hill. These two show dark by contrast, Robinson hills are of round basalt, and covered with grass.

Off cape Amber during the north-east trade, there is a heavy sea, which gives an appearance of shoal water ; in the harbour water is caused by the strong westerly current round the cape meeting the tidal stream from Mozambique channel.

PORT RADAMA, NORTH-WEST COAST.—A coral reef on which H.M.S. *Vestal* recently struck is 8.2 W., about 6¼ miles from the southern Barren-boney island, and N. N. E. from the centre of Erandza island. The reef uncovers at 1 foot water, and is of considerable extent ; its outer edge lies nearly 3 miles from the adjacent mainland.

Great caution is necessary in entering any of the bays in this locality.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 3rd April 1879.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

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a See British Admiralty charts :—Indian ocean. No. 745 ; Seychelle group. No. 721 ; Approaches to port Victoria, also plan of port Victoria. No. 722 ; scale, m=1¼ inches and 6 inches. This notice cancels the British Admiralty Hydrographic Notice, No. 20 of 1870.

b Hydrographic Department, 1878.

c Lieutenant Taylor, H. M. S. *Cossack*, 1869, remarked that vessels bound to the southward from the Seychelles should not attempt to pass to windward of the Islands which exist between Seychelles and the north end of Madagascar, the winds being variable, the weather frequently thick and hazy, the currents strong and uncertain, apparently for a great part of the year. The *Cossack* experienced the strong westerly current very unequally and twice in proceeding from Seychelles to Madagascar had to use steam to ensure the safety of the vessel.

d Originally published in British Admiralty Notice to Mariners, No. 39 of 1875.

e See British Admiralty chart :—Farquhar islands, No. 718 ; scale, m=0·8 inch.

f See British Admiralty charts :—Madagascar, northern portion, cape St. Andrew to Antongil bay, No. 758 ; ports and anchorages in the vicinity of cape Amber, No. 676 ; scale m=0·4 inch. Also, Hydrographic Notice, No. 31 of 1877.

g Information by Navigating Lieutenant C.H.S. Douglas, H.M.S. *Vestal*, 1878.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness, or Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

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As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1a. Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork for the bottle.

NOTICES.

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HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.
[No. 16.]

TORRES STRAIT AND NEW GUINEA SOUTH-EAST COAST.

THE following information (lately published at the Hydrographic Department of the British Admiralty) is derived from the remarks of officers of H. M. ships employed on the Australian station ; received through Commodore A. H. Hoskins, C.B. Also from journals of the Reverend Messrs. Macfarlane and Chalmers, of the London mission vessels *Ellangowan* and *Bertha* (1877-78).

All Bearings are Magnetic, Variation in 1879.
Normanby Sound 4½° *Easterly*. *Port Moresby* 6° *Easterly*.

TORRES STRAIT.—PRINCE OF WALES' CHANNEL. *a, b.*

Ipili reef.—The small red beacon formerly placed upon a portion of wreck lying on the north-west part of this reef has disappeared.

HUNTER REEFS *(d).*—These reefs, lying on the north side of Prince of Wales' channel, are reported by the signalman at Goode island to extend one and a half miles farther to the westward than is shown on the Admiralty charts or to the longitude of 142° 6′15″ E. As these extension shoals are said to narrow Prince of Wales' channel, great care should be taken when navigating in this vicinity.

NORMANBY SOUND.—The following buoys and beacons have been placed in this channel :—

A red buoy north of and close to Ghibbar rock.

A black beacon on the southern edge of the reef extending westward from Wai-wee island ; the beacon lies North, distant 2 cables from the east side of Black rock.

A black buoy close off the western edge of the reef which extends west from Thursday island, west extreme.

ELLIS CHANNEL.—The following buoys and beacons have been placed in this channel :—

A red buoy on Howell rock, with Quoin point, the south extreme of Goode island, in line with Vivien point, the south extreme of Thursday island bearing W. by N. ¼ N., and channel rock in line with the south-east point of Thursday island bearing N. N. E. ½ E.

A red beacon on the western edge of Madge reefs bearing S.E. by E. ½ E., distant 7 cables from Vivien point.

A black beacon on the eastern edge of Madge reefs bearing S.S.E., distant 7½ cables from east extreme of Thursday island.

A red buoy S.S.E. from the east extreme of Thursday island, distant 6¾ cables.

A black buoy at both the east and west extremities of Hovell bank.

It is intended to place a red buoy north of the west Hovell bank buoy, distant ½ cables.

GREAT NORTH-EAST CHANNEL.

COCOANUT ISLE.—H.M.S. *Sappho*, in 1878, anchored in 17 fathoms, with Cocoanut isle bearing E. ¼ S., and Dove islet bearing N. N. E.

NEW GUINEA.—SOUTH-EAST COAST. *c.*

CAUTION BAY TO PORT MORESBY.—Inside the Barrier reef which extends between these places the least water found by H.M.S. *Sappho* was 4 fathoms.

HANUABADA PASSAGE.—Immediately inside this passage a depth of 3½ fathoms was obtained by H.M.S. *Sappho*.

PORT MORESBY.—A coral reef (*Conditz reef*) a wash at low water, lies S.W. by W. ½ W., from the south west extreme of Ribel island (on the eastern side of port Moresby), distant 7 cables.

This reef is a quarter of a mile long in a north-west and south-east direction, and 200 yards broad.

The shoal lying N. by W½W., distant 3 cables from Paga point, the east entrance point of port Moresby, formerly supposed to have not less than 2 fathoms water on it, appears nearly a wash at low water.

PORT MORESBY TO ROUND HEAD.—H.M.S. *Sappho*, in 1878, found the channel between the places inside the Barrier reef clear of dangers, until within 5 miles of Round head, except a few sunken dangers which were easily seen.

ROUND HEAD.—This point extends about ½ miles farther south west than was formerly supposed ; numerous sunken dangers exist in the vicinity, extending from 5 miles north of the head to about the same distance south of it.

Great care is requisite when navigating among these dangers as they are not under favourable conditions, they are not seen well from aloft.

HOOD LAGOON.—From the eastern entrance point of this lagoon (which is situated the native village of Koropuna) a reef extends W.N.W for a distance of 3 miles approaching the north shore of Hood bay to a distance of one mile at its western extremity.

H.M.S. *Sappho* entered the lagoon by passing north of this reef, keeping about half a mile off the shore of Hood bay, and obtained a depth of 5 fathoms to the entrance of the lagoon, where anchorage was obtained in 8 fathoms mud.

The discoloured water from Hood lagoon renders it very difficult to see the reef at the entrance from aloft. A large vessel should not attempt to enter the lagoon, as some shoals of about ½ fathom are situated within a mile of the entrance ; anchoring in 6 or 8 fathoms water may be obtained outside these shoals under shelter of the reef

COAST.—Between the east entrance point of Hood lagoon and Keppel point which is situated 9½ miles to the eastward, the coast is indented by several large though inaccessible bays ; and mangrove swamps extend along the shore. Goode island, commence about 5 miles eastward of Hood lagoon, and extend round K pel point.

KEKARO BAY, from the western shore of which a reef extends nearly a mile to the opposite side, is situated immediately east of Keppel point.

Between Kekaro bay and Macfarlane harbour the land near the beach is sandy and dry but farther back a pa...rse low.

MACFARLANE HARBOUR.—This name is applied to the outer expansion of Marshall lagoon. A good deep passage is said to exist leading from seaward into the harbour.

The eastern entrance point is a high bluff ; on the western side of the harbour the land is low and apparently swampy ; in this harbour are situated two native villages.

Between Macfarlane harbour and Cheshunt bay the coast forms two bays.

CHESHUNT BAY is situated about 11 miles eastward of the entrance to Macfarlane harbour, between cape Rodney and Cheshunt isles, a group of five rocks covered with brushood lying N W by W from that cape, distant 4 miles. The mission vessel anchored on the eastern side of this bay.

A bank which uncovers at low water extends some distance from the shore at the head of Cheshunt bay.

A considerable stream, to which the name of Cheshunt river was applied, discharges into the sea at the head of Cheshunt bay ; a depth of one fathom was found at the entrance, immediately inside of which the river is shallow, but deepens to 3 fathoms, and maintained that depth for some distance ; at about 6 miles from the entrance the depth was found to be 10 feet.

After passing the entrance points a large stream coming from the northward empties itself into a fine basin ; three miles eastward of this Cheshunt river is joined by another stream from the northward 75 yards wide, to which the name of Reynolds river was given ; between these rivers the main stream is about 150 yards wide, the banks on the both sides being covered with mangroves ; above Reynolds river the stream is about 100 yards wide, contracting to a width of 75 yards at 6 miles from the entrance at which position the tidal influence was still experienced.

CAPE RODNEY.—A shoal extends about half a mile from the shore along the southern edge of this cape, and detached coral dangers lie between it and the Barrier reef.

Between Sandbanks bay and cape Rodney the *Ellangowan*, drawing 6 feet, found a good passage inside the Barrier reef.

SANDBANKS BAY.—This bay is situated about 10 miles eastward of cape Rodney ; the eastern side is low and formed by a long reef and sandbanks extending from a mangrove swamp ; a forest of large trees lines the shore round the head of this bay, and a river (Domaru river) said to be of considerable size, falls into the bay on the western side, off the mouth of which anchorage was found in 2 fathoms at low water.

Between Sandbanks bay and Cloudy bay there is a small bight into which a river flows.

CLOUDY BAY.—This bay is divided by a reef extending from Scrub island in a south-westerly direction for a distance of 4½ miles, off the extremity of which are several detached shoals ; the *Ellangowan* anchored in the western portion of the bay about 3 miles from Sewell island ; the large water it dries between Eugenia islet and the main, and also between Eugenia and Sewe islands.

COLOMBIER POINT, the east entrance point of Cloudy bay, is situated about 3½ miles westward of its former supposed position ; several detached shoals lie south of Colombier point and in the bight immediately east of it.

BAXTER BAY.—Between Colombier point and Table point the coast forms two indentations, the eastern and larger of which has been named Baxter bay, here the *Ellangowan* found good shelter from the trade wind. There are several shoals in the western part of this bay.

AMAZON BAY.—This bay is much encumbered with shoals ; coral reefs surround Amazon island. Double rock and the eastern Amazon island are also connected by a reef, between which and the western Amazon island there is anchorage for small vessels.

Amazon bay was entered from the westward by passing between the western Amazon island and the mainland.

COAST.—Between Baxter bay and Amazon bay there is a fine tract of level land, thickly wooded, extending to the inland hills between which extend valleys were seen.

TOULON ISLAND.—The summit of this island, covered with grass, and about 300 feet high, rises sharply from the narrow belt of low land which extends half round the island. A reef encircles Toulon island.

MAYNE BAY.—At the eastern extremity of Amazon bay the coast recedes and forms a fine, large bay, affording good, safe anchorage in S. E. winds.

MULLER HARBOUR, situated midway between port Glasgow and Myrtle bay, with a depth of 3 fathoms in the entrance, apparently affords good anchorage.

BANNATYNE.—Several reefs a wash are said to exist about 3 miles northward of that portion of the sunken Barrier reef lying between the meridians of 149° 43′ E. and 148° 50′ E.

COAST.—From the western point of Amazon bay to a few miles east of port Glasgow the hills, covered with vegetation, come boldly down to the shore ; plantations are seen on the sides of many of these hills 1,000 feet above the sea.

Between Dufaure island and Isabel cove the coast is indented by four bays, to which the names of Argyle bay, port Dudfield, Hutchowen bay, and Merkle bay have been given.

PORT DUDFIELD is completely landlocked, with a depth of 10 fathoms in the centre, and 7 fathoms at the head.

ELLANGOWAN BAY is described as a fine bay of considerable extent.

FIVE BAY, formed between Roux islands and the mainland, afforded anchorage to the *Ellangowan* in 6 fathoms.

A shoal, with 2 fathoms water on it, is reported to lie in lat. 10° 41′ S., long. 150° 2′ E. (approx.), or S. E. ¼ E. from the southern Roux island, distant 2½ miles.

BAXTER HARBOUR, at the head of Farm bay, afforded anchorage in 6 fathoms.

STACEY ISLAND.—South cape is the southern extremity of Stacey island, which is separated from the mainland by a channel one cable's breadth (Marri pass), in the centre of which there is a depth 9 fathoms.

H. M. S. *Sappho* in 1878 found good anchorage in 13 fathoms, about a quarter of a mile W. ... from the Mission Station, established on the north-north point of Stacey island. A black rock awash at high water, is situated W. by N. ½ N. distant 4½ cables from the entrance point.

BERTHA ARBOR, of considerable extent, is situated immediately north of Stacey island ; in many places it is too shallow even for a boat, but two small mid-channels was found sufficient by deep to admit of the *Ellangowan* proceeding as far as the village, close to which a river falls into the lagoon.

ESSEX ISLAND.—A sunken danger is reported to exist N. W. distant half a mile from the north-west extremity of this island.

YATE ISLAND.—At the west extreme of East islet there is a lagoon about 2 miles long and one broad, with two entrances, 1 a quarter of a mile wide, and from 4 to 9 fathoms deep, with a rock in the centre, which may be passed on either side. The other entrance is too narrow to be available for any but small vessels, in the lagoon there are numerous shoals, but good anchorage with shelter from any wind may be obtained near the entrance.

CHINA STRAIT.—A sunken rock [*China rock*], which seldom breaks, is reported to lie in the northern part of this strait, with Pephlan island bearing S. S. W., distant 14 miles, and the centre of Didymus island S. E. ¾ S., distant 2 miles.

HEATH ISLAND.—H. M. schooner *Conflict* anchored in the bay on north-east side of this island, in 5 fathoms, sand, with Dinner island bearing N. 5° E. and Peninsular point [Hayter island] bearing N. 61° E.

On approaching this anchorage from seaward the soundings gradually decrease from a depth of 17 fathoms, sand.

The bay affords good shelter from S. E. winds ; a missionary station has been established here.

MORESBY ISLAND.—A sunken danger, on which there is a depth of 3 fathoms, is situated about two-thirds of a mile from the shore, on the north side of Moresby island. From the shoal cape Lookout bears S, 39° E., distant one mile, and Pitt island S. 59° W., distant three-quarters of a mile.

LOUISIADE ARCHIPELAGO. *d.*

CALVADOS CHAIN.—A shoal of coral ground, with 13 or 14 fathoms water upon it, lies 2½ miles south of the south-west extreme of Stanton island. From the shoal Huxley island summit bears N. 34° E., distant 5 miles, and summit of Menetone N. 53° W., distant 5½ miles.

A sunken danger, with 3 fathoms upon it lies 2½ miles S. S. E. from the east extreme of Stanton island. From the shoal Huxley island summit bears N. 3° E. distant 3½ miles and summit of Menetone N. 64° W., distant 11 miles.

A shoal of coral ground, on which the bottom was clearly seen, is situated 1¾ miles S. ¾ W. from Robinson island south extreme. From the shoal Quoin rock bears N. 5° W. distant 3½ miles, and Kalouma island, w st extreme, N. 50° E., distant 4 miles.

JOANET ISLAND, N.W. BAY.—From the north side of the small lagoon situated in the centre of this bay a sandy spit about 20 yards wide, and dry at low water, extends north for some distance.

This kch, together with numerous reefs, completely block the channel between the island and the north shore of the bay.

SOUTH EAST ISLAND.—A shoal, on which the bottom was clearly seen at midday, lies 3 miles from the south-west point of South-east island, with Bouquet point bearing N. 39° W., distant 7 miles, and mount Kat lemake bearing N. 45° E.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 3rd April 1879.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

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a See British Admiralty charts :—Australia, northern portion, No. 2408 ; Coral sea and Great Barrier reefs, No. 2764 ; Australia, north and east coast, sheet 2, No. 2354 ; Torres strait, northern portion, No. 2375 ; Approaches to port Moresby, No. 2375 ; and Admiralty plan :- Normanby sound and Prince of Wales' channel, No. 691, scale m = 2 inches : Also, Australia Directory, vol. 2, 1864, pp. 240–243 ; and Hydrographic Notice, No. 27 of 1875, page 2, and No. 37 of 1878.

b Navigating Lieutenant H. S. Penn, H.M.S. *Sappho*, 1878.

c See British Admiralty charts :—Australia, northern portion, No. 2739 ; Coral sea and Great Barrier reefs, No. 2764 ; Papua or New Guinea, sheets 5, 6, 7, and 8, Nos. 2421, 2122, 2123, 2124 ; and Admiralty plan :—Port Moresby, No. 2126, scale m = 2·2 inches : Also, Australia Directory, vol. 2, 1864, pp. 367–378, 383, 391 ; and Hydrographic Notices, No. 8 of 1873, No. 35 of 1875, page 6, and No. 11 of 1877.

d Lieutenant J. G. Musters, commanding H. M. schooner *Conflict*, 1878.

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